The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,427 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
M. Surat	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	21st July.
L. Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	28th "
— Assam	3088	500	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rhone	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th "
M. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	18th "
L. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change Vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
KHEDIVE	3860 600	M. de Horne	24th July.
VERONA	3116 600	A. C. Loggia	7th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 13, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTA LCOMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage (to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 25th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will be despatched:—

	Tons. H.P.	
MANILLA	4,500 800	1st Augt. 1885
CHINA	5,000 850	1st Sept. "
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000 850	1st Oct. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

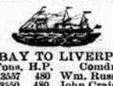
Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 6, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons. H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. VICTORIA	3557 480	Wm. Russel	29th July.
s.s. ASIA	3550 480	John Craig	15th August.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 5, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 18, 1885. Agents.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOTICE

HAVING entered into direct communication with the LEADING CONTINENTAL EXPORTERS of WINES and SPIRITS, we are now able to offer our importations of the same at MODERATE PRICES, and which we GUARANTEE as SOUND and GENUINE.

Special terms to Regimental Messes, Clubs, and the Trade.

See detailed Wine Advertisement and for Price List please apply to

BARTON & CO., Limited,
WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Church-gate-street, Bombay.

TENDERS

ARE invited for the supply of STEEL HOOP ⅜" gauge 22; also for GUNNY required for the new Steam Hydraulic Cotton Presses lately erected at Jeypore.

The quantity required will be enough for about 20,000 bales, half to be delivered by the 15th September, and the balance, by the 15th November.

Tenders should be submitted before the 23rd instant, to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Jeypore, Rajputana, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

In case of a tender being accepted a security of Rs. 1,000 will have to be furnished which will be returned on completion of contract

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of July, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1884.

2nd.—To elect Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

3rd.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

5th.—To authorize the Directors to dispose of the Company's Mills and Presses at such price and in such manner as they may deem advisable.

By Order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay, 1st July, 1885.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.

Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.

COLOURED.

Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Rampart Row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S.S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th July, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on Monday 20th July at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Bahrun, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th July, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th July, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERFECT FITTING.

LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS.

THE most comfortable article of the kind made.

	Cash Prices. Rs. As.
Fine White	each 2 0
Superfine Scarlet	" 3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

PULVERMACHER'S IMPROVED MEDICO GALVANIC APPARATUS.

FOR the successful treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous and functional disorders.

These appliances have received the sanction of the most eminent authorities, and being self-applicable, are as convenient in use as they are pleasant in application.

N. BANDS OF LONG AND NARROW CONSTRUCTION.
Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Price from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 16-8 according to power.

B. BANDS, SHORT AND BROAD,
Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4,
Price from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 16.

BROAD CHAIN BANDS, WEARABLE AS BELTS,
Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 36,
According to measurement.

COMBINED BANDS FOR GENERAL DEBILITY, CENTRAL PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c.
Rs. 30 and Rs. 36.

RESTORATIVE CHAIN BATTERIES.
Rs. 63.

INTENSITY BATH BATTERIES FOR TREATMENT BY ELECTRIC BATHS.
Rs. 72.

SPECIAL AGENTS:
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,500,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

THE TENDERS for ABKARI FARMS received by the undersigned on the 25th ultimo NOT having been ACCEPTED by the Commissioner of Abkari, fresh tenders are hereby invited for the undermentioned Abkari farms of the Kolaba District for the period of one year commencing from 1st August, 1885.

(1) Exclusive privilege of retailing toddy and of manufacturing toddy spirit from cocoanut and brab juice, and of retailing toddy spirit and mowra spirit in the Bagayat villages of the Alibag taluka.

(2) Exclusive privilege of retailing mowra spirit in the Alibag (exclusive of Bagayat villages), Pen (including Nagotna) Sudhagad, Roha, Mangaon, and Mahad talukas.

2. Tenders may be made for the farm of a single taluka or groups of talukas, the farms advertised for which are of similar character. Each tender shall specify the minimum yearly revenue which the tenderer will guarantee to Government if the farm tendered for is given to him and be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Tender for the Abkari farm of——." It should be sent accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash (in token of the good faith of the tenderer) to the undersigned so as to reach him at Alibag on or before 12 o'clock noon (Madras time) of the 18th July, 1885.

3. The final decision will rest with the Commissioner of Abkari. The person whose tender is accepted shall within one week after the communication to him of the Commissioner's decision, deposit with the undersigned a sum in cash or Government securities which with the deposit of Rs. 1,000 made at the time of the tender, will be equal to one tenth of the annual revenue which the tenderer has offered to guarantee, and shall execute on a stamped paper of proper value to be paid for by him, an agreement binding himself to confirm to the conditions of the license to be issued to him. If he fails to do so the deposit already made will be forfeited, the Commissioner's decision will be cancelled, and the Commissioner will come to a new decision on the tenders already received, or call for further tenders or dispose of the farm in some other way.

4. In the event of no tender being considered worthy of acceptance the farms will be put up to auction at the time and place specified and the highest bid submitted to the Commissioner pending receipt of whose orders the bidders will be considered bound by their offers.

5. Statement showing spirit consumption during the current year is given below.

Taluka.	Mhowra Spirit. 25° W. P. G	P	D	60° U. P. G	P	Toddy Spirit. 25° W.P. G	P	D	60° U. P. G	P	D
ALIBAG BAGAYAT.											
Actuals for ten months.	3183	2	..	19400	7	..	6	4	..	19400	5	4
Estimated figures for the year.	3819	7	..	23353	..	..	6	4	..	23280	6	4
ALIBAG KHARAPAT.												
Actuals for ten months.	7067	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated figures for the year.	8480	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PEN AND PETA NAGOTNA.												
Actuals for ten months.	17868	5	..	2193	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated figures for the year.	21442	3	..	2634	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ROHA.												
Actuals for ten months.	2632	6	..	3611	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated figures for the year.	3159	2	..	3134	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
MANGAON.												
Actuals for ten months.	1910	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated figures for the year.	2292	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAHAD.												
Actuals for ten months.	2054	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated figures for the year.	2465	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUDHAGAD.												
Actuals for ten months.	1874	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated figures for the year.	2249	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

W. F. SINCLAIR,
Acting Collector, Colaba.
Alibag, 7th July, 1885.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

THIS important, rapidly increasing branch of the Company's Business receives great attention from the Management. The stock for selection is larger than that of any other House in India; and taking into consideration the quality of the Apparatus, Chemicals, etc., the Rates will be found very low. Special care is taken in the selection of Chemicals, those only of absolute purity being supplied.

CAMERAS, LENSES, PRINTING FRAMES, CAMEO DIES and PRESSES, TENTS, STANDS, BATHS, and every requisite for both the DRY and WET PROCESS.

THE COMPANY ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
THOMAS'S "PALL MALL"
EXTRA RAPID DRY PLATES.

The Company having made special arrangements with the Manufacturers, are now enabled to quote at the following considerably Reduced Rates:—

	Cash Prices.		Cash Prices.
4½ × 3¼ per doz.	...Rs. 1 12	9 × 7 per doz.	...Rs. 7 8
4 × 4 "	... " 2 8	10 × 8 "	... " 10 0
6½ × 4¾ "	... " 4 0	12 × 10 "	... " 14 8
7½ × 4½ "	... " 4 8	15 × 12 "	... " 24 0
8½ × 6½ "	... " 6 8		

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
OPERATIVE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY.

THE GRAPHIC SUMMER NUMBER.
Price, Re. 1; post free, Re. 1-4; or per V. P. Post, Re. 1-6.
Containing a number of Coloured Sketches.
By R. CALDECOTT, entitled
"THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A DOG-CART."
A Novel. By HUGH CONWAY, entitled
"CARRISTON'S GIFT."
Some Comic Coloured Sketches.
"Stodge and Scumble's Country Adventures"
and
"Amateur Photography on the Thames"
and
A LARGE COLOURED PLATE, entitled
A WOUNDED FRIEND.

THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS SUMMER NUMBER.
Price, Re. 1; post free, Re. 1-4; or per V. P. Post, Re. 1-6.
Containing a complete tale by BRET HARTE, entitled
MARUJA,
with numerous illustrations.
Two illustrations by Cafferi—
THE LOCK GATES: PLEASURE AND TOIL;
and
A LARGE COLOURED PLATE, ENTITLED
COAXING IS BETTER THAN SCRATCHING.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHARMACY LIST
JUST ISSUED,

INCLUDES all DRUGS and CHEMICALS in general demand with information as to properties and doses, descriptions of valuable proprietary medicinal preparations, Toilet Articles and Sick-room and Nursery Requisites, etc.

FREE ON APPLICATION.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

POONA! POONA!!

NEW GOODS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
THE NEW LACE FLOUNCINGS.

MRS. LAKE'S SHOW ROOMS.

7, Church Gate Street, Fort,
BOMBAY,
and
19, Kahun Road,
POONA.

CHRISTY MINSTRELS.

BANJOS
WITH MACHINE HEADS.

	Rs. a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case fretted	75 0
Ditto ditto with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65 0
Ditto ditto with inland wooden hoop, and handle, with brass fittings, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with plated hoop and brass fittings, (fretted)	60 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0

BANJOS
WITH PEG HEADS.

Six-stringed Banjo, will peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75 0
Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted)	90 0
Seven-stringed Banjo with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, (fretted). Fitted with Wallis' patent screw pegs that will not slip, in case)	75 0

CHEAP BANJOS OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.

Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20 0
Seven-stringed Banjo, wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	18 0
Ditto ditto wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Ditto ditto oak hoop	12 0
Ditto ditto inlaid	12 0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15 0
Ditto ditto inlaid	12 0

PICCOLO BANJOS.

Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head in case, complete	40 0
Ditto ditto with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25 0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rosewood hoop and handle, inlaid	12 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop	10 0
Ditto ditto (parchment nailed on)	5 0

PICCOLOS.

Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver keys and slide-head, in D or G, in mahogany box	25 0
Ebony ditto ditto in B (without case)	10 0

FLAGEOLETS.

Cocoa-wood, in D, with flute-head, six German-silver keys and German-silver tips, in mahogany box	25 0
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	20 0
Ditto without cases	12 0

NIGGER WIGS.

each, Rs. 4 5, 6, and	7 0

NIGGER BONES.

	Rs. a.
Per set	2 0
Do. Ebony	2 4
A substitute for Bones, the Distinct	8

TAMBOURINES
WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS,

4 inches in diameter	12 0
ditto	9 8
ditto	6 4
ditto with tacked head	3 0
ditto electro-plated metal hoop	12 0

CASTANETS.

Bones per set	2 8

TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.

Rs. 4, 6, 8, and	12 0

GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.

At Rs. 15, 20, and	24 0

VIOLINS.

Stradaurius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 120, and	150 0

Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Black-wood Case, complete.

BRASS WHISTLES.

A large assortment, each Rs. 0-8, 0-12, 1-0, 1-4, and	1 8

NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.

Each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8 and	4 0

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.

No. 1 Mahogany Instrument	50 0
No. 2 ditto ditto	65 0
No. 3 Best finished rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed	95 0
No. 4 Best finished rosewood Instrument, keys bushed, metal studs	120 0
No. 5 Walnut Instrument with steel vibrators, brass corners, in walnut case	225 0

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys	25 0
Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish	35 0
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, Rs. 40 and	45 0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 keys	45 0

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood with 8 German-silver keys and German-silver Tip, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, by Boosey & Co.	100 0
English-made D Flutes in Mahogany cases, 50, 65, and	75 0
*per Flutes, without case, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, and	25 0

FRENCH ACCORDIONS.

A new stock just received, each at Rs. 20, 25, 28, 30, and	35 0

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ARE READY, POST FREE.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, SILVERSMITHS, &c.

WE beg to describe below a few Specimens of our CHEAP CLASS OF WATCHES now so largely in demand. They are so well known to be of the STRONGEST FINISH and MOST RELIABLE TIME-KEEPERS, that it is needless to enter into details.

SILVER WATCHES.

	Rs. a.
Superior hunting, 3 plate, full jewelled, lever, Watch, Engine Turned or Engraved Case	35 0
Superior Crystal-faced, Keyless, full jewelled, compensated balance, Gold Winding Knob	60 0
Superior Half-hunting, keyless, 3 plate lever, full jewelled, compensated balance	55 0
"The Alarm" Watch. Highly finished, Crystal faced, 3 plate lever, full jewelled, and compensated balance. The alarm being set on a small dial on the face of the watch	65 0
Superior Double Crystal, Keyless, levers, full jewelled, compensated balance, CHRONOGRAPH WATCH	75 0

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, WITH ALL SPARE FITTINGS.

GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

THE ORIGINAL "CAMPAIGN" WATCH, Crystal-faced, Keyless, lever, full jewelled, bold dial, strongly recommended for rough use. Known throughout India and Burma	25 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Second quality	25 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Third quality	20 0

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS WITH ALL SPARE FITTINGS.

Catalogue of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks, Optical Goods, Pianos, Harmoniums, Electro and Silver Plate free on application.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND AT 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE WELLINGTON HOTEL,
(LATE WAVERLEY HOTEL)
NO. 3, RAMPART-ROW, FORT,
IS NOW OPEN.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., for nearly 30 years Proprietors of the Hope Hall Hotel, are the present proprietors of it. It has been thoroughly repaired. The Hotel is within a few minutes' walk of the Post Office, the High Court, the Public Offices, the Railway Stations of both lines, the Apollo-bunder, and Tramway Cars to every part of the towns pass the door every 5 minutes. It commands a fine view of the Harbour and Back Bay.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALID'S PORT WINE
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsules and Labels.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gandy and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to use the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LIMITED.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE HAVE REMOVED
FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR CONSTITUENTS
THE SADDLERY AND BOOT DEPARTMENTS
FROM OUR BRANCH HORNBY-ROW
TO OUR PREMISES
RAMPART-ROW.

NOVELTIES IN ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

BUTTER COOLERS.
Cut glass and electro-plated mounts, Rs. 15 to 50.

ICE PAILS.
In cut and engraved glass, with electro-plated mounts, all electro-plated, oakwood and electro-plate Rs. 14 to 45.

MUGS & TANKARDS.
In electro-plate, plain or engraved, 1 quart, 1½ pint, 1 pint and ½ pint, Rs. 14 to 40.

LIQUOR FRAMES.
With 2 or 3 bottles, beautiful cut or engraved glass, on electro-plated nickle and oakwood frames, Rs. 52 to 210.

SALT CELLARS.
In electro-plate, plain and engraved or electro-plate and oak, sets of 4 or 6, Rs. 28 to 50 per set, in case.

BISCUIT BOXES.
In electro-plate, cut glass with electro-plate mounts.
Daulton and other ware Rs. 17 to 75.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES.
With call bell, mustard, pepper, salt, toast rack, 4 egg cups and butter, Rs. 108.
Ditto, with 2 egg cups Rs. 68.
Ditto, with 4 egg cups, without bells, Rs. 80, 96, and 72.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES,
Small, a great variety of very pretty designs, Rs. 19 to 60.

CRUET FRAMES.
Large for the dinner table, 6 bottles Rs. 50 to 112.

PICKLE FRAMES.
With 2 and 3 cut glass bottles, Rs. 45 to 75.

TEA KETTLES.
Electro-plated, plain or chased, on stand, with spirit lamp, Rs. 57 to 117.

SALVERS.
In electro-plate round or oval, with or without handles, Rs. 18 to 135.

EPERGNES.
And centre pieces of the latest and most elegant designs, Rs. 50 to 600.

CLARET JUGS.
Beautiful cut and engraved glass with electro-plated mounts, Rs. 30 to 110.

EGG BOILERS.
With stands and lamps to boil eggs by steam at the breakfast table, an elegant article, easily managed, Rs. 24 to 60.
Ditto, Rs. 60 to 65.

EGG FRAMES.
With 2 and 4 cups, gilt inside, complete, Rs. 24 to 60.

INKSTANDS.
In great variety, all the new designs, Rs. 16 to 100.

NAPKIN RINGS.
Electro-plated, plain, and engraved, in sets of 2 and 6, Rs. 12 to 28.

GOBLETS.
Plain, engraved or embossed, or oakwood, with electro-plate, Rs. 16 to 54.

PRIZE CUPS.
With 2 handles and cover for 2 quarts. Handsomely engraved, Rs. 106 cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS IN ORDINARY
TO
H. E. LORD REAY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY
Next door to National Bank,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

July 4, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000, PAID UP IN FULL.

RESERVE FUND RS. 25,00,000.

DIRECTORS.

President.—CHARLES DOUGLAS, Esq., (of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. F. FORBES ADAM (of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.)
R. BAUMBACH, Esq. (of Messrs. Remington & Co.)
J. E. SASSOON, Esq. (of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq.
VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.

THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT.

THE Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the audited accounts of the Bank for the half-year ended 30th June last, together with the Auditors' Report.

The disturbed state of Politics greatly interfered with business generally, while the shortness of the Cotton crop largely circumscribed the operations of some of the Branches. For a few days only was there pressure for money, and the Bank's average charge for demand loans was 5·91 per cent.

The bad and doubtful debts contracted during the six months are of small amount, and are fully provided for by the sum now set aside.

The Profit and Loss Account shows a net gain of Rs. 6,11,925-7-10, including the balance of Rs. 97,545-15-3 brought from the previous half-year.

The Directors have declared a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum—

Which will absorb	Rs.	5,00,000	0 0
They have transferred to Fund for Losses	,,	20,000	0 0
In reduction of cost of Premises	,,	10,000	0 0
To Officers' Pension Fund	,,	10,000	0 0
And have carried forward the balance of	,,	71,525	7 10
	Rs.	6,11,525	7 10

Mr. W. M. Macaulay and Mr. James Thorburn resigned their seats at the Board prior to their departure for Europe, and the Directors appointed Mr. R. Baumbach and the Hon'ble Mr. F. Forbes Adam in their stead.

Mr. Charles Douglas and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy retire from the Board on this occasion. They are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.

The Shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration. The present Auditors are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th July, 1885.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

Bombay, 8th July, 1885.

To W. FRASER, Esq.,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bank of Bombay.

Dear Sir,—We have completed the Audit of the Bank's Accounts for the half-year ending 30th June, 1885.

The Audit has been conducted by us in the same manner as detailed in our report of last year.

We have examined the several Ledgers of the Bank, and the Closing Accounts of the various Branches, and we have found them correct.

We counted the Cash and Currency Notes at the Head Office on the morning of the 1st instant, and found the balance correct.

The Securities held by the Bank on account of the Reserve Fund stand in the books at their original cost; the remaining Securities belonging to the Bank stand in the books at or about present Market prices.

The Securities held by the Bank against Loans and Cash Credits, and the securities deposited by constituents for safe custody, all agree with their Register Ledgers.

The Balance Sheet has been thoroughly checked by us with the accounts and documents relating thereto, and we believe it contains the particulars required by the Presidency Banks Act of 1876, and that it is a full and fair statement, showing the true position of the Bank on 30th June, 1885.

We are, Dear Sir,
Your obedient servants,
(Sd.) N. S. SYMONS,
(Sd.) EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Auditors

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK ON 30TH JUNE, 1885.

Dr.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Capital	.. ..	1,00,00,000	0	0			
,, Reserve Fund	.. ..	25,00,000	0	0			
,, Public Deposits at Head Office	.. ..	42,89,252	6	4			
,, do. at Branches	.. .. ..	20,35,381	6	6			
,, Other Deposits	.. .. ..	1,39,58,321	0	0			
,, Post Bills	.. .. ..	6,820	0	4			
,, Profit	.. ..	6,11,925	7	10			
					Rs.	3,84,11,300	4 7
Cr.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Government and other authorised Securities	.. ..				52,25,502	1	10
,, Loans on do.	.. ..				19,54,855	4	0
,, Cash Credits on do.	.. ..				20,09,477	2	8
,, Overdrawn Current Accounts	.. ..				1,107	2	0
,, Bills Discounted and Purchased*	.. ..				1,16,79,228	4	3
,, Dead Stock Account— Original cost	..	5,71,235	8	1			
Applied in Reduction	..	2,55,000	0	0			
					3,16,235	8	1
,, Stamps	.. ..				2,675	4	0
,, Stationery in hand	.. ..				19,913	0	0
,, Adjusting Account	.. ..				61,302	5	5
,, Cash Balances with other Banks	.. ..				5,50,420	13	3
,, Cash in hand	.. ..				1,65,90,363	7	1
					Rs.	3,84,11,300	4 7

* Rs. 4,15,331-3-10 are past-due, but fully provided for.

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT ON 30TH JUNE, 1885.

Dr.		Rs.	a.	p.
To Salaries	.. .. ..	1,46,589	7	8
,, Directors' and Auditors' Fees	.. ..	9,791	0	0
,, Rent, Taxes, Insurance, and Lighting	..	4,017	7	7
,, Law Charges	.. .. ..	366	12	0
,, Telegrams and Postages	.. ..	2,210	8	6
,, Miscellaneous Charges	.. .. ..	22,899	5	2
,, Brokerage	.. .. ..	2,196	13	1
,, Stationery	.. .. ..	6,767	3	2
,, Net Profit for the half-year	.. ..	5,13,879	8	7
	Rs.	7,07,722	1	10
Cr.		Rs.	a.	p
By Amount of Discount, Exchange, Commission, and Interest received	..	7,07,722	1	10
	Rs.	7,07,722	1	10

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 31ST DECEMBER, 1884, TO 30TH JUNE, 1885.

Dr.		Rs.	a.	p.
To Dividend for Half-year ended 31st Dec., 1884	.. ..	2,50,000	0	0
,, Balance	.. .. ..	6,11,525	7	10
	Rs.	8,61,525	7	10
Cr.		Rs.	a.	p.
By Balance on 31st Dec., 1884	.. ..	3,47,645	15	3
,, Net Profit for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1885	.. ..	5,13,879	8	7
	Rs.	8,61,525	7	10

Examined and found correct.

N. S. SYMONS,
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Auditors.
Bombay, 8th July, 1885.

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. S. BURN,
Accountant.

C. DOUGLAS,
F. FORBES ADAM,
R. BAUMBACH,
J. E. SASSOON,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY,
VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS, } Directors.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS.

Abscess Lancets.	Balling Guns.
Balling Irons.	Bistouries.
Bleeding Lancets.	Bloodsticks.
Casting Hobbles.	Castrating Clamp with Racks.
Castrating Knives.	Catheters.
Cattle Trocar.	Clamp for Hernia.
Clipping Scissors.	Clyster Syringes.
Clyster Funnels.	Directors.
Drawing Knives.	Drenching Horns.
Embryotomy Knives.	Firing Irons.
Fleams.	Gags.
Hernia Clamp.	Hydrothorax Trocars.
Insufflator.	Horse Clippers.
Gum Lancets.	Mane Pullers.
Milking Tubes.	Nicking Knives.
Post-Mortem Instruments.	Pocket Dressing-Cases.
Probangs.	Probes.
Rasps.	Rowelling Scissors.
Scalpels.	Trimming and Clipping Scissors.
Seton Needles.	Suture Needles.
Stethoscopes.	Hypodermic Syringes.
Tail Scissors.	Tail Cutters.
Tooth Forceps.	Tooth Raspe.
Clinical Thermometers.	Tracheotomy Forceps.
Tracheotomy Tubes.	Tracheotomy Cannulas.

Whalebone Probang with Stilette.
Veterinary Syringes, &c., &c.

PRICE LIST SENT FOR ON APPLICATION.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.

FOR 1885 JUST RECEIVED.

AS AGENTS to Messrs Sutton & Sons of Reading we have just received their this season's Seeds in hermetically sealed boxes, which are old as under.

Vegetable Seeds at Rs. 3-12, 7-8, & 15 each.
Flower ,, at ,, 3-12, 5-8, & 7-8 ,,

CARTER'S SEEDS.

As special agents to Messrs. Carter & Co., of London, we have just received their fresh Seeds in hermetically sealed boxes which are sold as under.

Vegetable Seeds at Rs. 3-0, 6-8, & 12-8.
Flower ,, at ,, 5-0, 7-8, & 10-0.

CONTINENTAL SEEDS.

These having been first tried in our trial grounds are packed and offered with great confidence. They can be had in any quantity from 4 annas and upwards.

BULBS.

Dahlias finest double	Rs. 0	11 each.
,, single brilliant colors	,, 0	11 ,,
American double Tuberoses	,, 0	3 ,,

Our descriptive Catalogue of Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, and other Garden sundries can be had post free.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Esplanade Cross-road.
Opposite to St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half-year ending 30th June, 1885, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th July, 1885.

SHIPPERS AND CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-steamer "Manilla," Captain A. Cruciani, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 14th instant, and that she is DISCHARGING and LOADING in the stream.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

G. OLCESE,
D. SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

ESTABLISHED 1867,
28, APOLLO-STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON.
(With Agents in Liverpool, Southampton, and Portsmouth.)

PARCELS and CASES of any size or shape sent to England or elsewhere.

PARCELS taken by weight as under to Port of Landing in England :—

Not exceeding	3 lbs.	at As. 7 per lb.
Over 3 lbs. and	,, 6 lbs.	at ,, 6 ,,
,, 6 ,,	,, 12 lbs.	at ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,,	,,	at ,, 4 ,,

To any part of England, so as to deliver free at address—a small additional charge will be made.

CASES taken by measurement (irrespective of weight) to port of landing in England at Re. 1-8 per cubic foot, all shipping charges included.

Shipments of 1 ton and upwards at cargo rates.

PREPAYMENT of charge is OPTIONAL.

No charge for BOOKING.

INSURANCE effected at moderate rates.

PASSAGES booked free of charge at reduced fares, and baggage shipped or landed, and warehoused.

The LONDON OFFICE conducts their business on similarly moderate terms.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & Co.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the bill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment, Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

TRICYCLES of best Coventry-make, with ball bearings, double-driving gear, and all the latest improvements. Also a few for children.—H.A. GEYER and Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

PERAMBULATORS for DOLLS, Rs. 3 to 4 each ; also Dolls in great variety from As. 8 to Rs. 40 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

ICE.—Iced Moulds, Pastry, Ham, Sandwiches, Refreshments.—At BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

WANTED, a small DOG-CART, for a horse about 14-2 ; must be in good order.—Address D. D., *Gazette* office.

MEDICINE TURNED PLEASANT.—Castor-oil Lozenges, 12 in a box, at As. 12 each.—STEWART & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS! for the Monsoon, just to hand, by the English Mail. Prices from Rs. 4-8. Cheapest ever offered by any firm.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

NOVELTIES—Real Silver ALBERT CHAINS. New designs at Rs. 7 only. Satisfaction guaranteed.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, 25, Meadow-street, Bombay.

APARTMENTS.—Required by a bachelor a set of really GOOD APARTMENTS, furnished or unfurnished, situated in the Fort. Apply by letter to "CAPTAIN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CARPETS.—Best Brussels and Velvet pile of choice patterns.—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

TONITE—The only EXPLOSIVE which the guaranteed railways are permitted to carry.—Apply to OWEN & OKELL, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

CLEARANCE SALE! CLEARANCE SALE!!—Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dressmaker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

WANTED, a light, single-horse BROUGHAM. Particulars and Price to "G.," care of Messrs Grindlay, Grwom and Co.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN ; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas ; postage, 1 anna.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpure N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

PERRIER JOUET, B Brand, reserve cuvee Champagne, Magnums Rs. 114 ; Quarts Rs. 57 and Pints Rs. 30-8 per dozen. Apply, LYON and Co.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE ; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 ; postage, 1 anna.

COME ONE, COME ALL—Try our Waterproof Suits Rs. 6 to 16.12 Net Cash.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and General Contractors.

GERMAN BEER, just landed in excellent condition. Pale Lager and dark Bavarian like, Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozens.—Apply to C. FLEMMING, 23, Apollo-street.

HAM, BACON, CHEESE, Pickled Cabbage, Onions, Chow Chow, Mixed Pickles, &c., in large jars, also in ordinary bottles.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

PULSOMETERS.—Stock ready for immediate delivery for 2,000, 3,800, 5,000, 9,000, 13,000, and 26,000 gallons per hour.—F. W. SHALLIS, 11, Hummum-street, Bombay.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz. ; quarts, Rs. 50 per doz. ; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand, bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz ; 6 dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.—Chas. Lancaster's 4 barrel B. L. PISTOLS at Rs. 150. REVOLVERS Rs. 135, 125, 110, 50. Apply N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Agents.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE in first-rate condition. Birkett's selection, as originally supplied to the Bombay Clubs.—Importers, PHIPSON AND CO.

£6 466 527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

THE MONSOON ! THE MONSOON !—Waterproofs, Waterproofs, Waterproofs. Our new stock, just arrived, Cheap rates.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, Newmarket, and a great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always kept in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

TRICYCLES.—The "IMPERIAL CLUB," patent differential double-driving gear, hand-brake ball bearings to all parts except pedals, bright parts nickel-plated, with lamps and alarm complete. Just imported.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

LADIES' FANS, ALBUMS, large and small sizes, from Re. 45 to Rs. 4-8-0 each.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
20 cases each 6 dozen assorted rose and mint lozenges.
10 casks white paint.

AT 1-20 P.M.

1 handsome strong dog-cart,
1 ,, second-hand palanquin office shigram,
1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong bay arab horse 14-2, 7 years old, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 15th July, 1885.

JOHN AND COMPANY,
No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs JOHN and Co., will sell by public auction, at their auction room, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, hanging, wall and table lamps, oleographs, marble toys and flower stands, fish bowls, musical boxes, time-piece with thermometer, petroleum cooking stoves, violins, teakwood marble top tea-poys, hat stands, sofas, couches, dumbwaiters, perambulators, mirrors, arm and without arm chairs, jewellery cases, iron bedsteads, umbrellas, best Cashmere shawls, concertinas, accordeons, 1 box eau-de-cologne, 1 bale containing, 100 pairs of carpets, 1 box Windsor soap, and other miscellaneous articles. On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, 15 boxes of China marmalades, each 6 jars, and 15 boxes of Manilla cigars.

JOHN & CO.

Bombay, 1st July, 1885.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF HUTTING MATERIALS, &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 12 p.m., in the compound of the New Police Court building now under construction on the Cruickshank-road, Esplanade, the hutting materials, consisting of a number of junglewood posts, plates, planks, battens, kegs of iron nails 1½" 2½" and 4", cases of iron screws 2" and 4".

The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

SALE VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by public Auction at their Sale Room, No 4, Forbes and Meadows-street, Fort, by order of Thacker Dhurmsey Jeeva and Thacker Sivjee Dhurumsey, and on account and risk of Mahraj Goswamy Shri Brij Jashji.

1 Pearl Kunthi. 1 Seer Page.
1 Juday. ,, 1 Glae Bundh.
1 Pair Pochee. ,, 2 Gadee Mohera.
1 Bundle of Abhushan or idol's ornaments.
16 Silver Utensils about, 543 totas
2 Hemna Chundun Har, 20 tolas.
1 Rajoo Bundh and 2 Kurra Har, 17 tolas.
1 Pair Solid Kurra Har, 13½ toals.
1 Pearl Har (Necklace).
Also by order of the concerned—
Gold and silver watches

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, IRON SAFES, SAMPAN BOATS, BOOKS, SHIGRAM, HORSE, &c., &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, C., and in re John Andrew Cassels, who lately traded in partnership with Clement Pool, under the name, style, and firm of Peel, Cassels & Co., as general merchants and Commission Agents, insolvents, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at No. 24, Apollo-street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., the following :—Large iron treasury safes, (Chubb's) iron T. chest, copying presses, samples' baling press, letter scale, shroff's beam, scale, clock, round office and writing tables, writing desks with shelves, bookstands, writing materials, law and reference books, sample drawers and tables, benches, office and arm chairs, teak counter, stationery cupboards, pigeon holes, samples of yarn and cotton, boxes, screens, sideboard, cleopatra couch, washhand table, China matting, hanging punkah, table candlesticks, newspapers, &c.

Also at 1 p.m., in the above matter at our sale rooms, 1 palanquin office shigram, horse, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th July, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, opposite Ladies' Gymkhana, the very valuable and handsome carved and plain French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned rosewood cottage pianoforte by Neumeyer, rich table ornaments, real China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate oil paintings and chromo-lithographs, real Persian carpets, a large size ice box with fittings made to order, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of JOHN ADAMS, Esq. The same comprises rich thin plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electroplated cruet and pickle stands, sauce frames, biscuit box, breakfast cruet and companions, hotwater curry dishes, dish covers, revolving butter-cooler, spoons and forks, chamber candlesticks, Sheffield Mappin, sets of tin trays, handsome and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as a set of teakwood and dining tables in 5 pieces, marble-topped round-and pier table writing, round, side and Madras pattern dressing and washhand tables, drawing-room, easy, low, folding, reclining, rattan, and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome large size sideboard with marble top and mirror glass back, dumbwaiters, single and double screens, 3-seated ottoman, conversation and reclining couches, tete-a-tete, a sweet-toned rosewood cottage pianoforte by Neumeyer, piano seat, carved chiffonier, toilet stand, tripod stands with fringe, rat'an table and chairs, hat and umbrella stand, black painted iron bedstead complete, gown and clothes press, chest-of-drawers, dressing table with dressing glass attached, Vienna chairs, cheval and dressing glasses, a Singer's sewing machine on stand, real China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings and chromolithographs, real Persian carpets, a large size ice box with fittings made to order, China and coir mattings, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, copper utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of well-grown crotons, ferns, roses, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 4 p.m.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder—

150 superior 1st class teak squares, and at Mazagon Darookhana—
75 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BULLOCKS AND PONY.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer Dindoshy, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m.—

2 Government Bullocks.
1 Pony.

AUCTION SALE OF THE S. S. NEDERLAND EN ORANGE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by Messrs. Volkart Brothers to sell by Public Auction, by order of Mr. J. Steiner, Consul for the Netherlands, at the request of Captain A. B. Wierikx and on account of the concerned—

The steamship Nederland en Orange, registered tonnage gross 2,205 tons, net 1,514 tons, with her engines, masts, sails, yards, boats, &c., as she lies off Mazagon Bunder.

The vessel was built at Amsterdam in 1883, and was launched in December of the same year, and is fitted with 210 horsepower engines. She can be inspected by the intending purchasers daily at any time between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.

The inventory of stores is ready, and can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.

The sale will take place at the rooms of the Auctioneers in Marine-street, Fort, Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are intructed to sell by public Auction at Parell-road, opposite the Upna Cottage, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome strong English-built victoria by Rogers & Co., with a strong grey mare, and a set of single harness, a strong built pony cart with a strong bay mare and a set of single harness, handsome China flower vases, rich table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpet, &c., the property of J. WHITEHEAD, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 15th July, 1885.

THE BRANCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 4, Church-lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th proximo, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive, adopt, and pass the accounts and the report of the Directors for the season ending 30th June, 1885.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

IV. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 14th July next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

BOOTH & Co.,
Managers.

Bombay, 30th June, 1885.

NOTICE.—No. 525.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to noon, on the 15th July, 1885, for the SUPPLY for one year, viz., from 1st September, 1885, to 31st August, 1886, of this port, by contract of ARTICLES required for use in the Officers General Mess of H. M. Indian Troopships.

2. The quantities stated in the schedule attached to the Tender Form which can be obtained on application at this office show the estimated consumption for one trooping season on board the Indian Troopships.

3. In tendering the prices of bullocks and sheep, the weight of the animals should be specified. Rate should also be given for castle, if ordered, to be stall-fed for three months before supply.

4. Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

5. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount to be deposited, or by Government Loan Paper duly endorsed to the Resident Transport Officer and be sent by registered post. Tenders forwarded in any other way will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

6. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of articles for use in the General Mess of H. M. Indian Troopships."

7. Tender Forms can be obtained at this Office on application.

J. HEXT,
Resident Transport Officer.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 8th July, 1885.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete. Sure cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,500,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

Rampart Row W. M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

SUESCRIBED CAPITAL.....£330,000.

LONDON BANKERS.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, ... 4 per cent. ,,

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody ; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... $7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... $4,400,000.

RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS } $ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... } $7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS :
Chairman—A. P. McEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON.
K.D. Bottomley, Esq. | Hon. Hoppius, Esq.
H. L. Dairymple, Esq. | Hon. W. Keswick.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq. | M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER :
Hongkong—The Hon. THOMAS JACKSON.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits :—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, September 15, 1884.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yard single Rs. 15, double Rs. 20.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical Engrish Farrier, and every description of shoeing done.

ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

A NICE SHAPED fashionable LANDAULETTE, a cee spring canoe shape PHAETON, Derby VICTORIA, canoe shape PHAETON, Stanhope PHAETON, and many other VICTORIAS for sale.

MANOCKJEE COWASJEE,
Coachbuilder.
50, Kalbadevi-road, opposite Post Office.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office. Rampart-row.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP ! FRESH STOCK !
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
THOMSON'S PRIME	22 0	2 8
Do. No. 1	19 0	2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 1	18 0	2 0
PASHAS No. 1	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 2	18 0	2 0
NONPAREIL	15 0	1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
PREMIERS	27 0	3 0
REGALIA	24 0	2 12
LONDRES	22 0	2 8
FAVORITAS	20 0	2 4
PRINCIPES	18 0	2 0
CONCHAS	18 0	2 0

PONDICHERRY TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
LONGS (Cheroots)	27 0	3 0
INDIANS (Cigars)	24 0	2 12
RAJAHS (Cheroots)	18 0	2 0

COCONADA TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
BABINGTONS	18 0	2 0
		Per 200
OFFICE	14 0	3 1

BURMAHS.

By direct importation, Rs. 17 per 1,000 ; Rs. 2 per 100.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

FLIES AND BUGS.

BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers, munks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats."
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES,

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Band, 9th Regt. N. I., Apollo-bunder, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Assyria (s), from Bussorah; Manilla (s), Genoa; Assam (s), Trieste; Kurzine (s), Cochin; Annie Stafford, New York; and Dacca (s), from Suakim.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Ballaarat (s), for London; Huzara (s), London; and Sierra Morena, for Rangoon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Dacca and Assam entered, and the s.s. Arago and Ballaarat left, the dock yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played at the Apollo-bunder by the band of the 9th Regt. N. I. this evening at 6:—

March	Veit	Hartmann.
Overture	Le et La Bayader	Aubert.
Selection	Lucia di Lammermoor	Donizetti.
Valse	Auf Wieder Sehen	Lowthian.
Quadrille	Over the Garden Wall	Williams.
Galop	Feuer und Flamme	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per extra s. s. Elektra will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p. m. to-day.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending the 4th inst., was 62,204 maunds.

A PICKPOCKET.—Choburmul Ramchundra, of no fixed place of residence, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a purse from the pocket of Chunilali Moolchund at a Hindoo temple at Bholeshwur, on Monday. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Ismail Baboo, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of having in his possession two purses and a small silk bag, which he was suspected of having stoleg. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous inprisonment.

THE BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—Report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week ending 11th inst.:—Horses—lame 1, sores on body 6, sore pasterns 3, sent to Pinjrapole 1; bullocks—lame 14, sore neck 9, tumours on neck 1, emaciated 13, sores on body 3, goading 4; total number of cases 55.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Lieutenant W. J. Watson, of the 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, who was residing at Watson's Hotel, and who left for Aden on Monday, reported to the police the theft from his pocket of Rs. 235 in currency notes. The complainant could not say whether the notes were stolen at the hotel or at the mess of the 9th N. I.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Syad Fyjoodeen Meeasaheb, aged 55 years. Deceased was a Mahomedan fakeer. For the last three years he had been ailing, and on Monday evening he was found lying dead on the floor of his room, with the door closed from the inside. The coroner's surgeon was of opinion that death was due to heart disease, and the jury returned a verdict to that effect.

FOUND DEAD.—Another inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue. On the body of a Parsee, name unknown. The body was found on Monday evening lying on the sand below high-water mark at Colaba Point. Deceased was apparently about 18 or 20 years of age. The body was dressed only in a pair of trowsers and boots, and a cloth covered the face. No one came forward to identify it. The jury returned a verdict of found drowned.

AN ADMITTED CLAIM.—At the High Court yesterday, a suit brought by John Fleming and others against W. Cohen was heard before Mr. Justice Scott. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant, who appeared in person, admitted the claim made by the plaintiffs for Rs. 3,210. A decree was passed against him for the amount, with interest and costs, the plaintiffs consenting to receive the amount by monthly instalments of Rs. 1,000 each.

ARREST OF A GANG OF THIEVES.—Several reports having recently been made to the police of petty thefts having been committed in out-lying parts of the city, Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, the superintendent of the detective branch, caused a watch to be set on a gang of professional thieves who had lately arrived from Sattara, and Inspector Framjee Bhicajee, managed early on Saturday morning to seize eleven of these unwelcome visitors, men and women, encamped in an old hut at Mahim. In their possession he found a piece of grey shirting, a new umbrella, two fowls, and sundry petty articles, evidently the results of a recent foray. The property was subsequently identified by the respective owners. Yesterday six of the thieves, three men and three women, who were known to have been actively concerned in the thefts, were charged before Mr. Ryan, and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from nine to two months.

THE POONA BUND GARDENS.—Mr. W. East, the Collector, writes to the *Poona Observer*:—Circumstances have arisen which render it necessary to make an appeal to the residents of Poona and Kirkee for subscriptions towards the maintenance of the Bund Gardens. The fund from which these gardens have until very recently been maintained is now no longer available for the purpose, and for the future this popular resort will be dependent in a considerable measure on the liberality of the public for its existence as a flower garden. The expenses will be curtailed as far as possible, but short of destroying the attractive character of the grounds. A sum little short of Rs. 1,000 must be raised by public subscription to supplement the present Government grant. It is proposed to abolish the fee of Rs. 5 per annum hitherto charged for admission of carriages, during the season, to the enclosure at the bund and to allow free admission to the enclosure to all subscribers to the gardens whose subscriptions are not less in amount than Rs. 5. Additional contributions might take the form either of increased annual subscriptions or donations. Government, in a Resolution of the 29th ult., express their willingness to make over their grant and the management of the gardens to a Committee of five to be elected by the subscribers (with the exception of the Collector and Executive Engineer, who are to be ex-officio members), with power to frame rules, subject to the approval of Government.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

THE following is the report of the board of directors which was to be presented at the first annual general meeting, held on Thursday, 22nd July:—

The accounts to 31st March, 1885, duly audited, are now submitted, showing a balance of £5,803 8s. 5d. at credit of The Rest, after paying working charges, including printing, stationery, stamps and advertisements, as well as all the preliminary expenses incurred to that date in the formation of the company; full provision having also been made for Bad and Doubtful Debts, Rebate on Bills Receivable, and exchange on foreign assets. The directors have pleasure in recommending a dividend of three shillings per share, being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the instalments of capital as from time to time paid up; payable 16th July, 1885, free of income-tax. The payment of this dividend and income-tax will absorb £5,151 0s. 7d., leaving £652 7s. 10d. at credit of the Rest. The following figures show the steady increase in the bank's business here and abroad since the commencement of the Bank:—

30th September, 1884	Assets	...	£102,000
31st October	,,	...	742,000
30th November	,,	...	1,086,000
31st December	,,	...	1,480,000
31st January, 1885	,,	...	1,706,000
28th February	,,	...	1,902,000
31st March	,,	...	2,383,000

The directors think it right to state that this satisfactory result is almost entirely due to the energy and ability of the trained staff they have had the good fortune to obtain from the establishment of the Old Bank, and that the business brought together gives room of continued progress.

A matter of very great importance and of some difficulty occupied the attention of the directors from the commencement of their labors; this was the question of office premises. Having decided to begin work with the Old Bank's staff, most of whom were employed by the Official Liquidator, they found it advantageous to make an arrangement with him for the joint use of the then existing establishment and office accommodation. As this arrangement drew towards a close, and finding that the acquisition of suitable new offices was no easy matter, the directors decided to tender for all the unsold Banking premises of the Old Bank on terms which they considered would be equal to a reasonable rent. This tender, as is publicly known, has been accepted with the consent of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, and the directors are arranging a Debenture Loan to cover the cost. Some of the offices being larger than the New Bank at present requires, the directors intend to sublet such portions as can be spared.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 3, Farringdon Road, London.

THE FORMATION OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

LORD SALISBURY'S ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE.

AFTER various hitches and delays which held the country for some days in suspense Lord Salisbury's definite acceptance of office was announced in Parliament on June 23. In anticipation of the important statement the benches in the House of Commons were packed with members.

Mr. Gladstone, who was loudly cheered on rising, addressed the House as follows:—The information, Sir, which has been conveyed to me enables me to acquaint the House that Lord Salisbury has definitively accepted office, and that his Cabinet is in course of designation and appointment—I presume at an advanced stage—so much so that he is able confidently to expect that to-morrow, if it be the pleasure of the House to meet the writs may be moved for the new elections for the places where members may have vacated their seats. It is proposed, therefore, and it may perhaps be the most convenient course to take, and I have no doubt the House will be disposed to comply, that I should move the suspension for to-morrow of the first standing order which relates to sittings on Wednesdays, and also that the House at his rising do adjourn till five o'clock to-morrow, which is the hour indicated to the Government, and subsequently I will move that the House do forthwith adjourn.

Mr. J. Collings said he saw by the papers that there had been an arrangement made by the leaders of the two parties to press forward certain Bills, but he did not find that a Bill which was of the utmost importance to tens of thousand of the new electors of this country was among the number. When the outgoing Prime Minister first proposed a suspension of business, owing to the resignation of the Ministry, he made an exception with regard to two measures, on the ground that one of them was of non-contentious character, and that the other was germane to the great measure of reform which had just been passed. The measure to which he referred, the Parliamentary Elections (Medical Relief) Bill, might, he hoped, be dealt with on both of these grounds—at all events on one of them—and he hoped that the right hongent leman would give some assurance that it would be included in the important measures to which the leaders were agreeing. Otherwise, as he believed the majority of the House would be in favour of proceeding with the measure, and would not be unwilling to take a second stage of that measure to-night, it would be his duty to oppose the adjournment. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Labouchere said the House had been promised a statement with regard to any discussion which had taken place with reference to any assurances which might have been given or proposed to be given to right hon. gentlemen opposite before they assumed office. He would ask the Prime Minister whether he would be good enough either to give that statement now, or to say when that statement was to be given.

Mr. Gladstone.—With regard to the question which has just been suitably and properly put, I believe that Lord Salisbury is on the same opinion as myself that not a moment ought to be lost, if that can possibly be avoided, in giving to the House the information to which it is fully entitled with respect to the recent communications. I have great hopes that it may be in my power to give that information to-morrow. My hon. friend the member for Ipswich has in a good-humoured way threatened us with opposition to the adjournment of the House if it be true that a compact has been made between the leaders of the party coming into office and the leaders of the party going out of office with respect to the progress of certain Bills, and if that arrangement does not include that Bill in which he is so deeply interested, and which has certainly strong claims—I do not give any opinion upon it at this moment—to be brought under the judgment of the House. I think I can sufficiently relieve my hon. friend's apprehensions. There is no foundation whatever, great or small, for the belief that such arrangement has been made, or that any communications of the kind have taken place. My hon. friend and the House remain absolutely unhampered, and in these circumstances I think he will feel that the second reading of a Bill of that kind ought to be moved when there is a responsible Governm ent. (Hear hear.)

The motion was agreed to, and the House then adjourned.

CHANGING SIDES IN THE COMMONS.

The House of Commons was again full next day in eager anticipation of further development of the Ministerial crisis. The change of Government being now legally effected, Liberals and Conservatives changed sides, an event out of which much innocent amusement was got. The Irish members retained their old places to the left of the Speaker, and were down early in the day to secure for every coign of vantage preserved by them throughout the existence of the late Government. But in two cases at least they were outstripped, Mr. Dillwyn securing the corner seat below the gangway hitherto occupied by Lord Randolph Churchill, and Mr. Potter getting the corner seat two benches back, corresponding with his position on the other side of the House. On the Conservative side Mr. Gorst installed himself on the floor of the House corresponding with that held opposite by his former chief. At five o'clock Mr. Gladstone arrived, and on assuming the seat of Leader of the Opposition was loudly cheered. Mr. Rowland Winn was the sole Minister on the Treasury Bench, the other occupants being the members for the City, the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Cotton. On the motion of Lord R. Grosvenor, who was received with loud cheers, ordered to issue for Wakefield in the room of the late Mr. Mackie. Mr. Rowland Winn, next presenting himself, was welcomed with loud cheers by the Conservatives. It was announced that he would at its rising adjourn till Friday. There would, he said, be no business on that day except the issue of writs, and a further adjournment is to take place till Monday, the 6th July. Mr. Gladstone presented himself at the table with a bundle of manuscripts, and, in accordance with his undertaking, proceeded to read copies of the correspondence that had passed between the Marquis of Salisbury and himself through the Queen.

THE CORRESPONDENCE ON THE COMPROMISE.

Mr. R. Winn, who on rising as leader of the House, was received with general cheers and laughter, said:—Sir, I move that the House at its rising shall adjourn until Friday next, the intention being that no business shall be transacted on Friday, except the issue of such writs which I am now in a position to move for to-night. On Friday it is proposed that the House should adjourn until Monday week.

Mr. Gladstone, who was received with loud Opposition cheers, said—Perhaps, Sir, the motion which has just been made—and which I should be very glad to second if it should be necessary—may afford me a convenient and regular opportunity of fulfilling a pledge which I have given, indeed on more than one occasion, to the House. It is strictly in conformity with the pledges given by me to the House in reply to questions put to me by the hon. member for Northampton that I shall now proceed to read, with her Majesty's permission, all the letters, containing assurances as to the conduct of my friends or myself, which I have given through her Majesty in answer to the requests of Lord Salisbury; and I shall read these letters without note or comment of any kind, except to say that there is one of them from myself to her Majesty from which one or two sentences have been or will be omitted, as they are sentences that have hardly any bearing upon the real points of the correspondence, but which relate to matters which may very possibly come hereafter into discussion. The first letter is from Lord Salisbury, dated June 17, 1885.

"Lord Salisbury, with his humble duty to her Majesty, respectfully submits the following considerations in the present conjuncture. It is very peculiar in this, that probably for the first time in the history of England, except upon one well-known occasion, the Sovereign will not have the power of dissolving Parliament between this time and November next. Until the Redistribution Bill had passed both Houses this state of things had not arisen, but now the Bill cannot be altered in this respect by the forms of Parliament, and as the Bill must pass it must be accepted as a fact that dissolution is impossible. This wholly abnormal state of things places the Executive in a difficult position in the House of Commons. A Government which has not a majority in that House will have no means of securing that the indispensable business of the country shall be completed. It is therefore in the opinion of the leaders of the Conservative party indispensable that before accepting office they should obtain from the leaders of the majority in that House an undertaking to support them in the measures which are absolutely necessary in order to bring the Session to a close. The engagement which in their judgment is necessary is that the Liberal leaders should undertake to support the new Government in the two following points—first that on all days on which the Government puts down Supply or Ways and Means or the Appropriation Bill, the Government business shall have precedence; secondly, that if no other provision is made by the House to satisfy the estimates that have been laid on the table and the votes of credit that have been passed, provision shall be made for the issue of Exchequer bonds to the amount necessary for that purpose. With the support of the Liberal leaders upon these points, a Conservative Government would be able to wind-up the business of the session so far as those measures are concerned which are absolutely necessary. But without it they could not do so, and could render no useful service to your Majesty by taking office."

The second is a letter from myself, dated June 17, 1885.

"Mr. Gladstone acknowledges, with his humble duty, your Majesty's gracious letter, enclosing a letter from Lord Salisbury to your Majesty. As your Majesty desires a prompt reply, and as Mr. Gladstone has had an opportunity of considering the substance of the matter pressed by Lord Salisbury, he answers at once."

Perhaps I may say that the former letter was only received by me at 8 in the evening, and the answer was sent immediately.

"At the same time, he would have been glad to have an opportunity of obtaining advice on the important question whether, as Lord Salisbury states, a dissolution is impossible. Mr. Gladstone can only say that such is not his impression. He has, however, to say that in the conduct of the necessary business of the country during the remainder of the session he believes there will be no disposition to embarrass the Government serving your Majesty. He does not consider that it would be for the public advantage in any point of view to enter into specific pledges on the point of Parliamentary action, with respect to which he is not in possession of all the facts that bear upon them. He humbly asks leave to regard the assurances above conveyed as a public reply to a public question."

Then follows a supplementary letter from myself on the 18th.

"Mr. Gladstone, with his humble duty to your Majesty, reverts to his letter of last night, and upon the facts before him, having now had the opportunity of consultation to which he then referred, he agrees with Lord Salisbury in the words, 'It must be accepted now as a fact that a dissolution is impossible.' He prays your Majesty to consider this supplementary letter, as being like the letter of last night, a record of public transaction.

The fourth letter is a letter from Lord Salisbury to her Majesty, dated the 18th June.

"Lord Salisbury, with his humble duty to your Majesty, respectfully acknowledges the receipt of Mr. Gladstone's answer to your Majesty. With respect to the question whether an immediate dissolution is possible when the Redistribution Bill is passed, he begs to submit an opinion signed by Sir H. Giffard and Mr. Gibson. Lord Salisbury has laid the two letters before his political friends, and they are unanimously of opinion that Mr. Gladstone's letter contains no pledge that he and his friends would give to a new Government the support necessary for completing the indispensable business of the session. Without such a pledge they feel that they would not be justified in assuming office in the face of a large adverse majority at a juncture when an appeal to the constituencies is legally impossible. By such a step they would not be facilitating the progress of public business, and would be rather embarrassing than serving your Majesty. Lord Salisbury concurs with Mr. Gladstone in thinking that their letters to your Majesty on this subject should be treated as having a public character."

Here is the opinion of Sir Hardinge Giffard and Mr. Gibson, which I may read, but there is no dispute upon it whatever, assuming the passing of the Redistribution Bill:

"We are of opinion that once the Queen's assent is given to the Redistribution Bill a dissolution is impossible. The old constituencies and the registers applicable to them will have been abolished, and the new registers applicable to the new constituencies will not have come into existence. Of course the Queen's assent may be deferred and a dissolution on the old registers thus obtained, but we do not understand that course to be suggested."

No. 5 is a memorandum drawn by me at Windsor and submitted to her Majesty on the 18th June—an informal document in this shape:

"1. Can Lord Salisbury suggest any amendment of my words which would make it satisfactory?

"2. In my opinion the whole value of such a declaration as circumstances like these admit depends upon the spirit in which it is given and received. For myself and for any friends of mine I can only say that we give the declaration, and should endeavour to interpret and apply it in the same spirit in which we entered upon the recent conferences on the Seats Bill.

"3. In opinion that it would be easy to convince Lord Salisbury himself that it is entirely beyond our power to give the specific pledges which he requires.

"4. I can confidently say that so far as my knowledge goes there is not the slightest intention to make an extreme or illegimate use of the power of the majority were it in our power so to do.

"5. About a dissolution on the facts before us there is no difference of opinion."

No. 6 is a letter from Lord Salisbury to her Majesty, dated the 19th June:

"Lord Salisbury, with his humble duty to your Majesty, respectfully acknowledges the receipt of a memo. from Mr. Gladstone. Lord Salisbury begs to submit the following observation in reply: The precise engagements asked for are as follow—(a) That during the supplementary period you will support a motion to give the new Government the time of the House—that is, precedence on all days on which financial business is put down. The new Government, on the other hand, would engage not to bring forward on those days any other business to which Mr. Gladstone objected. (b) That if no other provision is made by the House for the credits already provided and the estimates laid on the table, Mr. Gladstone and his friends will propose a financial arrangement to this effect—that the income tax shall stand for the year at 8d., and that in lieu of any other augmentation of taxation made necessary by the supply voted, Exchequer bonds for the year or any other form of temporary loan. The object of this proposal is, on the one hand, to leave Mr Gladstone at liberty to object to any new taxing proposal which the new Government may take when they are in possession of official information, and on the other hand to prevent any possibility of a deadlock. If dissolution were possible the new Government would have a right to look to that dissolution as security against a deadlock. An appeal to the electors would be the Constitutional resource which it would be their duty to recommend to your Majesty; but this resource having been cut off by the Redistribution Bill, Lord Salisbury and his friends feel that they cannot take office with any advantage to your Majesty's service unless they receive from the leader of the majority an engagement to concur in the measures which they consider to be necessary for closing the business of the session. Such specific pledge is not to be found in a general declaration that there is no intention to embarrass the new Government, for the precise bearing of such declaration will be open as events arise to different interpretations."

No. 7 is a letter from myself to her Majesty, dated 20th, after receiving the letter of Lord Salisbury:

"Mr. Gladstone presents his humble duty to your Majesty. He had the honour to receive between half-past nine and ten this morning a letter from Sir Henry Ponsonby written on your Majesty's behalf, and enclosing a letter from Lord Salisbury to your Majesty dated June 19. Mr. Gladstone felt it necessary at once to call for the presence of all his late colleagues that were within reach, and they met at eleven o'clock, when Mr. Gladstone laid before them the letters which had passed. The conditions which it is deemed necessary by Lord Salisbury to require from Mr. Gladstone are stated with great clearness. It is a matter of the utmost regret to her Majesty's late advisers, and to Mr. Gladstone himself, that Lord Salisbury puts aside without a word the portion of Mr. Gladstone's memorandum describing the spirit in which the declaration lately made by him would be interpreted and applied. This portion of Mr. Gladstone's memorandum written on the 18th has received the entire and marked approval of his colleagues, and he himself hoped that here might be found a solution of the existing difficulty. He is concerned to say for himself, and on the part of all members of the late Cabinet who have assembled, that it would be contrary to their public duty to compromise the liberties of the House of Commons (loud cheers)—by giving the specific pledges which Lord Salisbury requires."

No. 8 is a letter from Lord Salisbury to her Majesty, dated the 20th of June, which reached me through her Majesty on the 22nd:—

"Lord Salisbury, with his humble duty to your Majesty, respectfully acknowledges the receipt of Mr. Gladstone's letter. Lord Salisbury much regrets that he should have seemed to Mr. Gladstone to have put aside without a word his reference to the spirit in which Mr. Gladstone understook to interpret the declaration contained in his own letter of the 17th inst. Lord Salisbury had no intention of doing so. The closing sentence of his last letter to your Majesty was intended to convey that his objection was to the generality of that declaration, an objection which is not sufficiently met by a statement of the spirit in which that declaration is made. (Conservative cheers.) The declaration to which Mr. Gladstone alludes was contained in these words; 'In the conduct of the necessary business of the country during the remainder of the session, Mr. Gladstone believes there will be no disposition to embarrass the Government serving your Majesty.' In the subsequent memorandum he states that he gives this declaration, which is a declaration of his belief, and that he would endeavour to interpret and apply it in the same spirit in which he and his friends entered upon the recent conferences on the Seats Bill. Lord Salisbury does not entirely understand the meaning of those words as applied to a declaration of belief; but he is glad to have an opportunity of acknowledging the loyalty with which the arrangements at those conferences have been kept. He believes, however, that their success is mainly due to the distinctness of the specific pledges which were then asked for and given on either side. (Hear, hear.) The spirit which declines all specific pledges is certainly not the spirit in which Mr. Gladstone and his friends entered on the conferences on the Seats Bill. Lord Salisbury is not able to understand on what ground Mr. Gladstone speaks of the specific pledges asked for as compromising the liberties of the House of Commons. Lord Salisbury has only asked whether Mr. Gladstone will vote for a certain form of Budget and whether he will support a motion for giving to the incoming Government, which cannot commence its work till after the beginning of July, facilities similar to those which are frequently, if not uniformly, given to the Government of the day at some period during that month. Lord Salisbury cannot see in this suggestion anything inconsistent with the liberties of the House of Commons. (Conservative cheers.) Though the language used by Mr. Gladstone on behalf of his Cabinet gives an emphatic sanction to the declaration already quoted, Lord Salisbury humbly submits that the declaration itself contains no definite assurance of support in respect of the matters mentioned in Lord Salisbury's proposal, and offers no security against the immediate recurrence of the present difficulty."

That, Sir, is No 8, written on the 20th June. It reached me on the 22nd. I mention that because my closing letter is dated the 21st, before that reached me.

"Mr. Gladstone presents his humble duty to your Majesty. He had the honour to receive, soon after one o'clock to-day, your Majesty's gracious letter. He has at no time stated that nothing could be done in the sense indicated by Lord Salisbury, and has indeed reason to believe that Lord Salisbury is already aware that in his opinion facilities for expediting supply may reasonably be provided, but not so as to place the liberties of the House of Commons in abeyance. All his colleagues have been of opinion that it would not be advisable to enter into argument or detail on the demands of Lord Salisbury, and Mr. Gladstone could not but concur, as his reference to the recent conferences on the Seats Bill has simply led to counter argument. With regard to finance, looking at all the facts and probabilities before them, Mr. Gladstone feels sure there is no idea of withholding the ways and means required for the public service, and he apprehends no danger on this score. The difficulty which he is unable to surmount lies in endeavours to define beforehand the course to be taken on questions the exact form of which cannot be foreseen. He remains therefore without power on his own part and on that of his friends to tender the specific pledges required by Lord Salisbury."

Sir, I have now read, with her Majesty's permission, all the letters containing assurances as to the conduct of my friends or myself, which I have given through her Majesty in answer to the requests of Lord Salisbury. (Cheers.)

Mr. Rowland Winn—Sir, I am informed that in consequence of arrangements made for a commission in the other House of Parliament to-morrow, I cannot move the adjournment of this House to Friday. I beg therefore to withdraw that motion.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

THE NEW PREMIER JUSTIFIES HIS ACTION.

All interest next day shifted to the House of Lords. Not only was there a large attendance of Peers, but the side galleries were filled by ladies of noble birth, the steps of the Throne were crowded with Privy Councillors (among them Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. W. H. Smith, Sir R. Cross, Lord John Manners, and Mr. Gibson), whilst the accommodation provided for members of the House of Commons was largely used. The Marchioness of Salisbury, it should also be remarked, was among the peeresses present. For the first time in this Parliament the Conservatives occupied the crimson benches to the left of the Woolsack, the Liberals of course crossing to the other side of the House. The bishops never change, and the unsullied purity of their lawn displayed itself in the accustomed quarter, the two archbishops and several minor prelates being present. The cross benches, as usual, were filled with peers, who, knowing no party but their country, habitually choose this neutral ground. Here were to be seen, among others, the Duke of Cambridge and the Prince of Wales. The Heir to the Throne crossed over once to the front Opposition bench to shake hands with Lord Selborne, and subsequently he had a long chat with the Earl of Rosebery. One of the personal events of the sitting was the *début* of Sir Hardinge Giffard as Lord Chancellor. His first appearance was as one of the commissioners appointed to signify the Royal assent to the Redistribution Bill. Seated on the narrow bench in front of the Throne he was distinguishable from his colleagues, or rather peers, were distinguishable from him, by reason of their scarlet and ermine robes, to which his black silk gown presented a sombre contrast. He will be a peer presently, however with the title of Lord Halsbury, and then will come the coloured garments. Both parties in the House were strongly represented before the time arrived for the commencement of public business. At that exact hour the new Prime Minister entered amid the cheers of his political friends, and after resting a moment in his seat he arose, stood at the table, explained the circumstances under which he had accepted office, and appealed to Parliament and the country to give him and his colleagues a fair trial in the difficult task they had undertaken. Earl Granville's reply was equally interesting and important. The statement and counter-statement were listened to not only with eagerness, but with anxiety.

The Marquis of Salisbury, said—My Lords—I rise, occupying for the first time the most honourable place of leader of this House, to express my hope that during the time I may occupy it I may be honoured with that support from your lordships which you have always given to the leaders of this House, and that I may not fall short of the distinguished men who have preceded me in it. My lords, of the political events of the last few days it is not necessary that I should inform you. You are acquainted by the ordinary means of communication with what has taken place elsewhere, and especially with the correspondence which has been read in the other House of Parliament; and it is not necessary that I should add very much to the statement that was there made. There are only one or two supplementary facts which I think the understanding of our own conduct in this matter it is necessary that your lordships should know, but upon which, as being matters of personal more than of public interest, I shall not dwell at any unseemly length. When I was summoned by her Majesty to Balmoral my first representation to her Majesty was that owing to the peculiar legislation which had taken place the country was in a position of a very exceptional kind—that a Bill had practically passed through both Houses of Parliament by which a dissolution of Parliament had become impossible, and that the House of Commons was practically beyond control. I was directed respectfully to the constituencies which is an essential part of its constitutional position. I represented to her Majesty that under those circumstances, it was in my judgment desirable that the Government whose legislation had produced this state of things should take charge of the management of Parliament during the abnormal interval which must expire before the constituencies could be consulted; and I, while readily acknowledging the loyalty with which the arrangements at those conferences have been kept, which fairly on their success depended, and which rests on any political party that has produced a defeat of the Government in the House of Commons, was of opinion, in the wholly peculiar and abnormal position in which we found ourselves, that the course I recommended was the wisest to pursue. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to communicate to Mr. Gladstone these opinions of mine. A telegram was sent, in which I urged him to take these circumstances seriously into consideration before he finally resolved upon his retirement. Her Majesty received a telegram in reply, in which Mr. Gladstone, reciting some of the events that had taken place, said that after those events the existing Government was precluded from reconsidering its resignation. That was no doubt a very important statement, and laid considerable responsibility upon the Conservative party. It appeared to me, however, that under the circumstances it would very much assist the conduct of public affairs and the welfare of the public service if the leader of the majority in the House of Commons would give those pledges which were necessary as an assurance that in this stranze and unusual interval the business of Parliament should be wound up with all practicable smoothness and despatch, and that an appeal to the constituencies should take place at the earliest time. Your lordships are aware of the correspondence that has passed, and you are aware that Mr. Gladstone declined to give specific pledges. In the last letter, however, of that correspondence his attitude was to some extent modified. If I might borrow a form of language which perhaps might be attributed to him I should say that although his pledges were not specific, his general pledges were specifically applied. This last letter, however, I confess did not produce at first upon my mind the impression that we were sufficiently secure from an early recurrence of the difficulties and crisis to make it desirable that we should undertake the duties of office. At that stage her Majesty spontaneously was pleased to intervene—not, I need hardly say, with the slightest preference for one party or another, for throughout her whole reign her Majesty has maintained a most admirable and constitutional position of impartiality—(cheers)—but simply to call my attention in the earnest manner to the injury that was being done to the great, the highest, interests of the State by the prolongation of the Ministerial crisis; and her Majesty was pleased to add that in her opinion I might reasonably accept Mr. Gladstone's assurances. This testimony of her Majesty to Mr. Gladstone's loyalty I hardly needed, because I never doubted it. I doubted the application he would make of the principles on which he acted; but still I could not but pay great deference to an opinion so expressed. What, however, weighed much more strongly on my mind was the representation which her Majesty was pleased to make of the public evils which a long interval of Ministerial suspension were likely to cause. I could not but consider that in connection with the telegrams which had passed at Balmoral. If it had been possible simply to hand back my task to the retiring Ministry and call upon them to go on, there would have been much to say in favour of such a course in the peculiar position of public affairs. I mean the peculiar position arising out of the impossibility of a dissolution; but that issue had been cut off by those telegrams, and I felt that if I now declined the responsibility of office on behalf of myself and my friends I should be compelling her Majesty to recur either to new leaders or to new combinations—that a very long delay must necessarily intervene, and that the evils of suspense to the public service would probably exceed any evils which we might incur by dispensing with Mr. Gladstone's specific engagements, even if we took the most unfavourable view of the intention which his refusal to give those engagements might imply. Under those circumstances, with the unanimous consent of my colleagues, I thought it was our duty to assume office. (Ministerial cheers.) With that statement I will close any further reference to a subject in connection with which, if I were to push it farther, I might justly be accused at a moment of considerable importance and anxiety of thrusting personal matters into undue and inconvenient prominence. (Hear, hear.) My lords, rightly or wrongly, we considered that the balance of advantages to the public service would rather be consulted by our accepting office than by declining it. It is needless for me to dwell upon the question whether we were right or wrong. The history of the next four or five weeks will furnish a better commentary than any I can offer, and I trust and earnestly hope that the result will show that we have struck the balance in the right direction. The time has not come when I can make to your lordships any statement of the policy of her Majesty's present Government upon the various difficult questions which lie before us. We have only just entered office. We have only just at this moment had access to the information on which a policy must be based. Before many days have elapsed it will probably be my duty to make some statement of that kind. In the meantime I hope I may say that under circumstances probably more difficult than those in which any other Government has acceded to office in recent times we may look to the kindly and considerate support of our countrymen. (Hear, hear.) We believe that in view of the state of public affairs we shall not meet with any large number of politicians who will of set purpose desire to impede the progress of government. (Hear, hear.) On the contrary, I am glad to say that I have received from many moderate men who have no connection with our party an assurance that during this interval they will do their utmost to forward the smooth progress of affairs and enable us to carry on the business of the country which it has fallen to our lot to carry on. (Hear, hear.) I feel sure, my lords, that we shall enjoy the support of those out of doors who are outside party strife, who desire that the public service should be carried on, who wish that the interests of the Empire may not be neglected in consequence of the difficulty of arranging Parliamentary disputes and antagonisms; and whether our term of office be long or short, I earnestly trust that our motives in approaching such a task will not be subject to misconception. Much has been said out of doors by some who are even mainly responsible for the position of the prospects of any Government which takes office at the present time. Distinguished men talk of the certainty of our being swept off the face of the English constituencies from Devonshire to Cheshire. Well, my recommendation to those distinguished men is not to attempt to add to their many other claims to popular admiration any pretence to the title of a prophet. There is no department of human affairs in which prophecy is more dangerous than in politics. If they will look back on history they will find that some of the Ministries which lived the longest were not those which took office with the highest prospects of predominance or success. One of my earliest recollections of politics is the advent of Lord Palmerston's Government to power in 1855, during the time of the long frost. It was a popular saying then that the frost would outlast the Government; but with very little interval Lord Palmerston was in office I think for ten years. I need not refer to the instances further back of Lord Liverpool in 1812, and of Mr. Pitt in 1784; but I deprecate all prophecies of this kind. I do not believe it is in the power of any political organization or of any public man, however clear-sighted, to look behind the veil which hides the Parliamentary future from our eyes. I do not think it is our duty to take such probabilities into account in the course we shall pursue. We have to devote our energies to performing our duty to our country and our Queen for the time during which we are in office, without any reference to whether it is to be long or short; and in that course I am convinced that we shall have the sympathy and the support of our countrymen. (Ministerial cheers.)

Lord Granville willingly bore testimony to the claim which Lord Salisbury had for fair treatment, founded on the forbearance which, when leader of the Opposition, he had shown to the leader of the House. He suggested that the apology offered by the Prime Minister for accepting office was not necessary, but explained that the late Government had not refused to reconsider their resignation in the event of Lord Salisbury declining to form an Administration not being able to form one. He elicited much laughter by remarking that, having condemned prophecies as to the duration of Ministries, Lord Salisbury had proceeded to prophesy on the strength of precedents that the present Government would be in office for nine or ten years.

TRANSFERRING THE SEALS OF OFFICE.

The *Court Circular* of June 24 furnishes the following official account of the change of Ministry:—The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., had an audience of Her Majesty yesterday and kissed hands on accepting office.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had an audience of the Queen to-day and took leave of Her Majesty.

The Queen held a Council to-day at a quarter before 3 o'clock, at which were present his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., the Earl of Selborne (Lord Chancellor), Lord Carlingford, K.P., (Lord President of the Council), the Earl of Rosebery (Lord Privy Seal), the Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt (Secretary of State for the Home Department), Earl Granville, K.G. (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), the Earl of Kimberley (Secretary of State for India), the Earl of Derby, K.G., (Secretary of State for the Colonial Department), the Right Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers (Secretary of State for War), the Right Hon. Hugh C. Childers, (Chancellor of the Exchequer), and the Right Hon. G. O. Trevelyan (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), when Sir Hardinge Giffard, Q.C., was introduced and sworn in a member of the Privy Council.

Lord Carlingford had an audience of Her Majesty and took leave.

After the Council the following Ministers had audiences of the Queen and delivered up their seals of office:—The Earl of Selborne (Lord Chancellor), the Earl of Rosebery (Lord Privy Seal), the Right Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt (Secretary of State for the Home Department), Earl Granville, K.G. (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), the Earl of Kimberley (Secretary of State for India), the Earl of Derby, K. G. (Secretary of State for the Colonies), the Marquis of Hartington (Secretary of State for War), the Right Hon. Hugh C. Childers (Chancellor of the Exchequer), and the Right Hon. G. O. Trevelyan (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster).

Her Majesty held a second Council at 4 o'clock, at which were present his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Viscount Cranbrook, G. C. S. I., the Earl of Harrowby, the Marquis of Salisbury, K. G., the Earl of Chesterfield, Viscount Sidmouth, Lord John Manners, the Right Hon. Sir

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 14.

THE postponement of the departure of the homeward mail-steamer until to-morrow morning has enabled merchants and others to reply to the inward packets delivered this morning, and there has consequently been little attempt made to transact new business. Our markets have accordingly been extremely dull, and the only cheerful feature is the appearance of the weather, which at the time of writing bears every promise of a heavy continuous rainfall. From up-country the advices continue to improve as the rains spread. Ahmedabad had a fair fall yesterday, and by degrees the places where rain was most wanted are getting a share, sufficient for the present to avoid serious consequences.

The commercial telegrams from home yesterday exhibited few changes. In the regular Stock Exchange items the only alteration was in Rupee paper, which was quoted ¼ lower in Fours, ⅛ in Fours-and-a-half.

SEEDS and WHEAT come unchanged. From Liverpool the Cotton market yesterday was reported quiet, the sales being 8,000 bales, including 800 Surats. Spot quotations remain as before, and in Americans to arrive the only movement is a decline of 1-64d. in August-September and September-October deliveries. From New York Ready Mid-uplands come 1-16 cent, November shipment 4 points lower.

We have not heard of any Cotton business having been done here to-day. Nominally prices are unchanged.

WHEAT is quiet. From home the telegrams afford no inducement to new business, and buyers are accordingly doing nothing; but sellers at the same time are almost equally indifferent.

SEEDS all round are quiet, but firm.

FREIGHTS remain as depressed as ever. Some small lots of Wheat for Liverpool have been offering at 16s. 3d., but so far the liners have refused to look at that. Current rates are :—

	Wheat	Meast.	Forward.
Liverpool	Ready. 17-6 to 20		"
Open Charter	" 21-3 to 22-6		"
Havre	"		21-3
Antwerp	"		21-3
Marseilles	"	20	"
Trieste-Venice ..	"	27-6 to 2	"

EXCHANGE is nominally a shade firmer to-day, inasmuch as the Banks are less willing buyers. Remitters, moreover, seem inclined to hold off from buying for a time at the present level. Closing rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1-4⅞ per Rupee
Do Telegraphic	1-4 29-32
Do 3 months' sight	1-4 13-16
Credits, 3 months' sight	1-4 29-32
France, 3 months' sight	2'00 to 2'00½

GOVERNMENT PAPER has weakened materially during the day, and Fours cannot now be quoted over Rs. 98¾. The political advices cause some little uneasiness, speculators being still very nervous about any symptom of a revival of trouble with Russia. Fours-and-a-half are nominal at Rs. 101.

SHARES are very dull. In Spinning and Weaving Mills values are mostly Rs. 10 lower again. Bombay-Burmah Trading shares are Rs. 25 lower at Rs. 4,475. Telephone Company have recovered to Rs. 15½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.c.	752½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	320
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250		do.	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. company	1,30	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	455
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	98
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	325
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,0	Rs. 30	560
Bailey S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhowanipur Mills ...	2,0 0	100	100	..	18
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	900
Bunsi Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	2,0	2 0	..	200
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	5,0	Rs. 40	675
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	530
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	675
City of Bombay	600	1,00	1,000	..	770
D. Spinning	3,000	2,0	2,0	..	1321
Dhuna Mills	1,000	1,0	1,0	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	745
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,00	1,00	25	995
Gokuldas Tejpal S. Co.	1,000	50	50	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,00	1,00	..	100
Hindustan Mills	2,300	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	775
Hingangan Mill Co.	700	500	50	70	695
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,0	1,00	Rs. 50	1,015
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	500	Rs. 20	420
Indian Manufg. Co. Ld.	780	1,00	1,00	..	910
James Greaves Mills.	100	1500	400	..	430
Jaffer Ali Cotton Co. ..	1,34	5	5,0	Rs. 40	550
Jowrar Bhaloo	1,300	1,0	1,12	Rs. 30	990
Khandesh	700	4,	1,0	Rs. 30	825
Kasturbhai Manekchand Lowjee & Bhosulla, & Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,00	1	1	Rs. 50	850
Madras United	3,500	1	1	Rs. 5	140
Mahalukshmi	500	1,0	1,0	100	2,40
Manockjee Petit's	630	1,0	1,0	Rs. 35	830
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	1,090
Maspon Spinning Co.	5,000	25	25	Rs. 3	190
Maraojee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,375
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,00	..	580
Nowrosjee Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	5	..	107xd.
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	1,0	1,00	Rs. 30	970
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	5,725	625	625	Rs. 1,0	490
People of India S. & W. Company	1,00	25,	250	62	175
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	130
Queen Spinning	1,200	1,00	1,00	..	675
Ripon	641	1,0	1,0	..	675
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,00	1,000	Rs. 70	1,345
Soondardas	550	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	580
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	290
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,	1,00	Rs. 25	685

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	–	£100	..	..	£138
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	–	£100	..	..	£144

MISCELLANEOUS.

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				10 2-3p.c	87½xd
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Bellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	550
Bee (I's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	20	..	160
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Colaba Press Co.	500	1 880	1,880	Rs. 600	700
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	5 0	300	300	12	140
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Bombay, June 15, 1885.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BURKE—June 13, at Sudbury, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Burke, RE retired, of a son.
MEICLEJOHN—June 13, at Woolwich, the wife of Major T F Meiklejohn, RE, of a son.
PARKER—June 23, at Beaufort-gardens, Prompton, SW, the wife of Colonel W J Parker, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.
WR TIS ... at Colchester, the wife of Major Wratislaw, MNI, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ASQUI... June 23, at Christ Church, Cash... the Rev. C. W. Eisdon, Frank Asq... to Flora Beatrice, youngest da... Davies, of Thornton House, C...
...18, at 17, Dean-terrance, Edin... Solicitor, Supreme Cou..ts, Edin... daughter of the late Thomas ...erchant.
...June 11, at St Mary's, Hull, ...nch, son of the late Major-General ...ith Mary Theresa, eldest daughter ...atrick Keelan, MD, FRCSI, Royal ...
...June 15, at Clifton, Joseph A Gott, of ...y Kerry, to Lucie Harington, second ...W Sherer, CSI, late BCS.
...HITTINGHAM—June 17, at Walthamstow, ...S Shadwell, LRCP, eldest son of J B ...CS, of Bengal, to Marion Alice, second ...Whittingham, Esq., of Walthamstow.
...PP—June 19, at St. Paul's, Edinburgh, ...BSC, to Helen Gordon, elder daughter ...of Edinburgh.
...ATT—June 17, at Stinsford, Captain ...A, second son of the Rev G Simpson, of ...o Beatrice, elder daughter of Captain ...n Lancers.
...June 9, C R Hay Webb, of Tirhoot, ...Assam, eldest daughter of S Bouville ...lose, Somerset.

DEATHS.

... at Naples, Henrietta Georgiana, of ...aughter of the late Lieut. Henry James ...gal Native Infantry.
...t Lichfield, Major Philip S Chinn, late ...
...at Wimbledon, Louisa, widow of ...e Fagan, Lieut-Colonel Bengal Army.
...at Folkestone, General ... W G F Ge...
...36, Bury-street, St. James's, James ...h Bengal Light Cavalry, aged 79.
...47, Richmond-road, Bayswater, ..., the beloved eldest child of John ...ura District, South India, aged 12.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1885.

THE more or less apocryphal proposal to establish a British cantonment at Kandahar has formed the subject of a question in the House of Commons. The new Secretary of State shows in his answer that he has already made considerable progress in the art of answering inconvenient questions diplomatically, about nothing so as to give the public some information about things in general without telling them anything in particular with regard to the matter in hand. In respect to the statement that the British Government is in favour of establishing a British cantonment in Kandahar "it must be remembered," said his lordship, "that Afghanistan is an independent State." It is well to be reminded of this fact, which is sometimes forgotten. But is it intended to establish a British cantonment at Kandahar, or not? On that point Lord Randolph Churchill says nothing. An ancient oracle would probably have answered under similar circumstances "Yes, and No." If the question imply that there may be an intention to establish a cantonment of British troops at Kandahar under existing circumstances, as a means of carrying out the programme indicated by Lord Salisbury when he said that we should "prepare to defend not only the Indian frontier, but stretch beyond in order to prevent the tide of war touching it," the answer would probably be in the negative. It may be taken as certain that the word "prepare" forms the key to the interpretation of this declaration. It is one thing to prepare to go beyond the frontier to prevent the tide of war touching it if any danger of such contact should arise, and quite another thing to go beyond the frontier in time of peace, on the off chance that war may at some time or another arise. It may be taken as settled that no cantonment of British troops will be formed at Kandahar during peace, or as a merely speculative measure of precaution. In the first place, such a step might wear the semblance of a provocation to Russia, and suggest to that Power the possibility of making a reprisal, which might probably lead straight to war. In the next place, it would be a departure from the understanding arrived at with the Ameer Abdul Rahman at Rawal Pindi, based on the moral certainty that the presence of our uniform in Afghanistan might lead to an insurrection against himself, and against his allies. The reality of this danger would not be smoothed away by the consent of the Ameer. If the traditional antipathy to foreigners, and especially to the infidels from India, was so strong in April last that the Ameer dare not contemplate the consequences of a British force entering the country to protect it from the Russians, it is idle to suppose that the risk of collision would disappear in July at the simple fiat of His Highness. If we go to Kandahar we shall want some better guarantee for a friendly reception than an assurance given as a second-thought by a Prince who spoke in an opposite sense a few weeks ago.

When considering the probabilities in regard to a very momentous subject, it will be advisable to bear in mind that the strong military reasons which prevented Lord Beaconsfield's Government from acting on the suggestion to annex Kandahar, and decided the late Government to evacuate the position, remain still in full force. The detention of a large body of British troops in an isolated position so far beyond the frontier would dangerously weaken our military position. The force at Kandahar could not be fixed at less than ten thousand men, and another ten thousand at least would be required to guard the communications. The strain upon our military resources would be considerable, the financial burden heavy, the chance, not to say certainty, of collision with the Afghan tribes along the line of communication would be a source of continual anxiety. Nothing could be gained by it all, which could not be secured by the simple process of seizing Kandahar once more, sending forward a few thousand men for the purpose, as has been done two or three times already when it pleased us to do so. Bearing all this in view, and some other things which it is unnecessary so particularly to specify, we are inclined to believe that there is no intention to occupy Kandahar, or to form a cantonment there, with or without the consent of the Ameer, while peace continues, and is likely to continue.

What then would be the meaning of the "Yes" which we have imagined might form a portion of the reply of a truthful oracle to the question put in the House of Commons, and candidly evaded by Lord Randolph Churchill? The explanation is not after all very far to seek. It has always been part of the case of those who were opposed to the plan of locking up a force permanently at Kandahar as a measure of preparation against a possible emergency, that if circumstances should arise to render its occupation necessary it could be occupied or covered by a British force without any extraordinary effort. A cantonment at Kandahar, or the occupation of the fortifications of the city, might, of course, become advisable if things took a warlike turn on the Russo-Afghan frontier. It is not likely that when urging the Ameer to strengthen the fortifications of Herat, and furnishing him with artillery and ammunition for the purpose, the military authorities should fail to give thought to the measures which might become necessary for the utilisation of Kandahar if hostilities should at any time supervene. It is pretty well understood that the whole subject of the defence of Afghanistan has occupied the attention of officers who are accustomed to consider problems beforehand which they may one day be called upon to solve. The German staff are known to have in the War Office at Berlin plans for the attack and defence of every capital in Europe. In our service we have not yet, perhaps, arrived at such thoroughness in the matter of preparing plans, but it may be taken as a matter of course that when a particular territory comes to be spoken of as a possible theatre of war, plans of operations evolve themselves on all sides, and some of them find their way to the notice of Government. When the Secretary of State is suddenly asked to inform the world whether the British Government is in favour of establishing a cantonment in a particular position, he can scarcely say anything, without saying too much, and putting a possible enemy on his guard. But if the question applies to Kandahar, it is perfectly harmless to reply that Afghanistan is independent. It leaves everything to the imagination, and does not create alarm amongst those who wish for peace, or add to the despondency of those who still count themselves among the Jingoes.

MEANWHILE a significant fact is to be noted, though its import ought not to be exaggerated. It appears that a supplementary credit has become necessary to pay for additional men who have been enrolled by the present Government. The Secretary for War justified the continuance of the preparations for war as "a necessity" pending the establishment of a complete understanding with Russia. It is reassuring to learn that the Conservative Government have no intention of advancing beyond the demand of their predecessors in the negotiations with Russia. But this declaration does not in any way diminish the significance of the fact that it has been deemed necessary to continue, and even to augment, the military preparations. The intelligence that Russia on her side is still sending troops in the direction of Afghanistan, justifies the caution of the Ministry in not taking anything for granted. Probably on both sides there is a desire to impress, each upon the other, a sense of resourcefulness and energy. The Russian Cabinet wants to pose as the disposer of the issue. There is no real objection to that, except that it costs money, and delays the establishment of settled confidence in the maintenance of peace. The abiding interests of both countries will, however, triumph over the vanities and refinements of Russian diplomacy, as they have triumphed over the clamour of the excited war party, who appeared at one moment likely to have the game quite in their own hands at Moscow.

SIR CHARLES WILSON has found an opportunity on returning to London of answering Mr. Charles Williams' damaging account of "How we lost Gordon." The answer is not strong, nor is it strengthened by the explanation that Sir Charles Wilson's recent official despatch was written in anticipation of Mr. Williams' article. This at once impresses it with an apologetic character, and brings the old maxim *qui s'excuse s'accuse* into mind. We question, indeed, if a much less inconclusive rejoinder than this would have done him any real service. He had sent in his report, which was full, detailed, and presumably as exculpatory as he was able to make it. It was not Mr. Williams' criticism that called for a rejoinder so much as Lord Wolseley's refusal to say anything upon Sir Charles Wilson's apologies, and his remark that "they must speak for themselves." Until he had disposed of this criticism nothing that he could have said about Mr. Williams' animadversions on his conduct would have been of any service to him. However, as he thought it necessary to answer this unofficial censure while leaving the other unanswered, it is a pity that he still leaves it very doubtful whether he started for Khartoum at the earliest possible moment. All the excuses in the world, except those which touch upon matters of real and inexorable necessity, are of small account in a life and death emergency of this kind. Sir Charles Wilson appears to have been very prudent, very calculating, very determined to make everything as safe as he could make it. The risk of the "Thames penny steam-boats" still impresses itself upon his mind, but they were the tools with which he had to work, and he was bound to make the best use of them, and above all the quickest use. That he did not do this in deferring until Saturday morning a departure which might, in the belief of those on the spot, have been made on Wednesday afternoon, is evident. He has not proved that any greater risk would have been run in starting on the earlier than on the later day; and if he had proved this the case would scarcely have been altered. It was his business to run risk—very great risk—if there were any reasonable prospect of success. And it is a poor excuse to say that at the best he could not have got to Khartoum in time to influence events. This no doubt is his sincere belief, and the pity is that there is reason to believe that it was his belief all along, and that it coloured his projects and his proceedings. There was in his movements none of the dash of an officer going on a relieving expedition, because he had no enthusiasm, and he had no enthusiasm because he had no faith. He believed in no other possibilities than those of failure; and this belief fatally disqualified him for leading what was no doubt a forlorn hope, but the hopeful potentialities of which, small though they were, he did nothing to test.

THE Liberal Association for North Paddington have been all but unanimous in adopting the candidature of Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., for that constituency. We believe that their choice has been arrived at with much heartiness, Mr. Digby's recent address to the Liberal party in the constituency having made a very favourable impression. He has frankly told the party that if he is elected it will be to represent Indian needs and Indian interests. We shall see in the autumn whether North Paddington will be sufficiently sacrificing of its immediate local needs to render to India the service of sending to Parliament a member who will give so large a part of his interest and care to this country. If it does this it will do itself a credit, and us a service which we shall gladly and thankfully recognise. For, in the main, Mr. Digby's presence in the House of Commons would be an advantage to India, and we are not sure that North Paddington would be really the loser by dividing with the greater, but unrepresented, constituency of the Indian people the care and attention of its member.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to us from Quetta on the 8th inst. says that the guns presented by the Government of India to the Amir passed through Quetta on that day. The line, including of course all the transport attendant on them, extended over three miles. It is believed that these guns, which have been sent up in such haste, will probably not be taken over by the Ameer for some months to come. It is found to be quite impossible to collect the requisite number of bullocks at once. It is said that no great efforts have been made to find enough to carry them as yet to Kandahar. Probably they may eventually be kept at Kandahar, instead of being sent on to Herat, as was originally intended.

ANOTHER correspondent, giving a sad picture of the results of the cholera in the Bolan, says that it seems inexplicable that the railway should be pressed on *coute que coute* in the face of so much sickness and mortality, if some undisclosed possibilities were not present to the minds of the authorities. If the Russians were in the Bolan now they would be very sorry they had got so far. The heat, the bad water, the utter want of even the most primitive sanitation, combine to make disease and death rampant.

A TELEGRAM from London announces that Mr. Mohsim Budroodin Tyabjee, son of the Hon. Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, member of the Bombay Legislative Council, has successfully passed the Indian Civil Service examination. He is sixteenth on the list. This is the first instance in which a Mahomedan of India has entered the Civil Service. We congratulate Mr. Budroodin on an event which must be the more gratifying to him because it will be a great encouragement to the Mussulman community to persevere boldly in the path of educational progress, which he has done so much to render easy and familiar to them.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, JUNE 26.

THE prolonged Ministerial crisis was happily brought to an end last Monday evening, and a Conservative Government is now fairly installed in office. The curious correspondence read by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, and the supplementary statement made by the Prime Minister last night in the House of Lords, do not explain Lord Salisbury's sudden change of mind on the question of accepting office. I know that up to noon on Monday, if not a little later, several of his own most prominent colleagues had given up the hope of being able to shake what seemed to be his invincible resolution not to take office unless Mr. Gladstone gave him the specific assurances he had asked for. Mr. Gladstone, on his part, was no less firm in refusing to give such assurances, though he not merely made a general declaration that he and his friends would not use their majority in any extreme or illegitimate manner, but went so far as to say that with regard to the provision of ways and means he thought no danger need be apprehended. This was tantamount to a promise that, although Sir M. Hicks-Beach's provisional Budget might be criticised and jeered at, it would still be allowed to pass without serious opposition. Lord Salisbury, however, would not receive these assurances in the spirit in which they were given. The Queen, at Mr. Gladstone's suggestion, intimated that she thought the assurances ought to be considered sufficient, but Lord Salisbury was still unconvinced. He only gave way, he himself says, in deference to the Queen's earnest representations as to the injury that would be done to the interests of the country by the further prolongation of the Ministerial crisis. It appears, however, from what Lord Granville said last night, that Mr. Gladstone was quite prepared to reconsider his resignation if Lord Salisbury definitely abandoned the task of attempting to form a Ministry, so that this way out of the entanglement was open if the Conservative chief held to the opinion that it was useless to go on without more definite guarantees of fair play from the Liberal party in the House of Commons than he had yet received. Some other influences must, therefore, have been brought to bear upon Lord Salisbury than have been publicly referred to. We may gather what one of these influences was from the significant intimation he himself gave last night that many moderate men not belonging to the Conservative party had offered to do all in their power to smooth the path of the Government during what remains of the lifetime of this Parliament. Again, the German Ambassador called in Arlington-street on Monday afternoon; and, although Prince Bismarck would not be so indiscreet as to interfere in a domestic quarrel of English parties, he may quite fairly have sent word to Lord Salisbury that the accession of a Conservative Ministry to office would be cordially welcomed at Berlin. Finally, it is no secret that many influential Conservatives earnestly remonstrated with Lord Salisbury against throwing away the chance of proving to the country that the party could form a strong and patriotic Government. Lord R. Churchill and his friends thought that it would be right to go on, with or without assurances; and Lord Beaconsfield's oldest and most intimate friend, Lord John Manners, gave Lord Salisbury the sound advice that the plucky course was the wise one to take, and that, although he might have refused at first to form a Government when the Queen asked him to do so, he could not throw up the commission after keeping the country for a fortnight without an Administration. I rejoice that these influences prevailed, for I feel convinced that, if Lord Salisbury had remained obstinate, he would never have had another chance to become Prime Minister of England. He would himself have struck a fatal blow at his personal authority with the party, and, in the event of the Tory democracy asserting itself in irresistible strength at the general election, Lord Salisbury would have shared the fate of Sir Stafford Northcote, and the aspiring blood of Churchill would have been free from all control. Lord Salisbury has now a season allowed him in which to confirm his supremacy by stamping his personal character on the policy of the country. It should be pointed out that he is terribly hampered by his misfortune in being a member of the House of Lords. A Prime Minister in the Upper House, who has to intrust his subordinates with the management of business in the more important legislative Chamber, may naturally feel anxious to secure his friends, when they are in a minority in the House of Commons, by such stipulations as Lord Salisbury wished to insist upon. The truth is, a Prime Minister who is a Peer has become a constitutional anomaly. Lord Randolph Churchill publicly thanked God, not long ago, that he was not an elder brother, and Lord Salisbury must every day curse the fate that made him a Marquis in the maturity of his powers. What a career he might have had if he had now been leader of the House of Commons! I dare say he could not help himself in the matter, but he has not acted wisely in his own interests in consenting to the supersession of Sir S. Northcote. While the party had a weak leader in the Lower House, Lord Salisbury's power was all the stronger. It is obvious that a strong man, leading a majority of the House of Commons, could hardly be prevented from becoming the real head of the Ministry. Is Sir Michael Hicks-Beach likely to take this position? I must qualify the perhaps hasty judgment I expressed last week on this delicate question by admitting that, so far as I can discover, the new leader has no personal following, while his conduct in letting himself be made the instrument of the Fourth Party in turning Sir S. Northcote out of the House of Commons has excited in many quarters a strong feeling of resentment. Sir Stafford is personally far more popular with the party than Lord Salisbury himself. At the dinner given last Friday by the Lord Mayor to Conservative candidates who are not yet members of Parliament, Sir Stafford was cheered enthusiastically. I ventured to remark at the time to Sir Richard Temple, who was at the dinner, that I supposed the Israelites gave the scapegoat a parting cheer before sending him out into the desert. Sir Stafford has sacrificed himself to save others. It was necessary that there should be a new leader in the Commons, but the man who consented to supplant Sir Stafford has made no friends by taking upon himself this invidious duty. Lord Randolph, on the other hand, who arranged the transformation scene, is already looked up to as the chief power in the Government next to Lord Salisbury himself. His authority is shown, not merely in the nomination of his old associates of the Fourth Party to high Ministerial positions, but in the promotion of his own Whip, Mr. Akers-Douglas, to the position of Patronage Secretary or Chief Whip to the party in succession to Mr. Rowland Winn, who accepts a peerage. If, then, Lord Randolph and the new leader of the House of Commons do not get on well together, it is easy to foresee which of the two will go to the wall.

The Radicals seem to be bent on playing Lord Salisbury's game. Nothing could serve the Tory purpose better than the brutal insolence exhibited by such orators as Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Caine. A gentleman who was present at the dinner of the Cobden Club—an institution which has been converted into a Radical snuggery—told me that Mr. W. E. Baxter got up and left the room in the middle of Mr. Chamberlain's speech, to mark his disapprobation of Brummagem notions of fair play. Again, what can be more cowardly and disgraceful than the conduct of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre last night in repudiating the responsibility for the Egyptian policy of the late Government, which had, he said, been forced upon them by the Tories, and which, now they are out of office, they feel themselves free to disown? Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain, to be sure, had set the example of such baseness by denouncing the Coercion Act which they assisted in administering for three years in Ireland; but it is satisfactory to know that they will be punished for this act of hypocrisy. The quick-witted Irish people treat the too-late repentance of these self-sufficient Radical opportunists with well-merited scorn, and threaten to make it very hot for the Great Twin Brethren when they go over to Ireland on their boasted mission to conciliate the Irish Nationalists. *United Ireland* tells them that Irishmen see through their selfish designs, and will have none of their interested patronage. It would be an amusing result of the Dilke-Chamberlain embassy if the ambassadors were fairly hooted out of Ireland. Nor, again, are Liberal prospects in England by any means so reassuring as Mr. Labouchere and others would have us believe. The Radicals have been silly enough to give out that never again will such men as Lords Granville, Derby, Northbrook, and Kimberley be allowed to hold office in a Liberal Government. Mr Gladstone may still lead the Radicals, if he likes to throw over his Whig allies; otherwise, Mr. Chamberlain is to be the next Prime Minister with a Cabinet of Commoners at his back. These political prophets must indeed be certain that at the election they will make a clean sweep of everything that stands in the way of the complete and final triumph of Radicalism, or they surely would not be so indiscreet as to proscribe the Whigs beforehand, and so to run the risk of driving all the moderate men in the country into the ranks of the Tory party. Conservatives can but be thankful to see their foes smitten with so strange an intatuation.

The new Ministers have, one and all, issued very cautious addresses, which convey no hint as to the policy they intend to pursue in foreign affairs. We may take it for granted, however, that the old friendship of England and Germany will be at once renewed. Indeed, it is only fair to the outgoing Foreign Secretary to point out that the chances of a quarrel between England and Germany about the colonial expansion of the latter Power have been nearly effaced by the conclusion of agreements about the division of territory in New Guinea and in Southern and Western Africa. There remains only the Zanzibar dispute, and, as France joined England some years ago in guaranteeing the independence of Zanzibar, and is very jealous of German interference on the east coast of Africa, Prince Bismarck will take very good care not to push his demands too far in that part of the world. Lord Salisbury will also be able, I fancy, to bring the negotiations about the Afghan frontier to a speedy conclusion. The Liberals give out that the Russian Ambassador has been instructed to demand apologies from the Prime Minister and the Indian Secretary for the language they recently used in speaking of Russia. But Russian statesmen

TELEGRAMS.

ALARMING EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

Yesterday about midnight a low rumbling noise was heard in several parts of the city, accompanied with a slight tremour of the earth's surface.

It continued off and on till half-past-six this morning, when a severe shock of earthquake passed over Calcutta.

Late risers were thrown from their beds, and the rocking of the second and third storeys is described as awful to behold.

Not a few families had to run out into the main roads with whatever clothes they could hastily throw over themselves.

Some of the houses towering above the Chowringhee-road have been injured, and glass and crockery ware generally came to grief.

The wave was from east to west, and lasted fully three minutes.

A ground swell was observed in the Hooghly, and the water in numerous tanks throughout the town was agitated, although not a leaf moved.

Alarming news comes from Serampore, a station eleven miles from Calcutta. Portions of about 25 masonry houses were here badly shaken, and several tumbled down.

No loss of life has yet been reported. The weather is threatening, and there are heavy showers.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 14.

The Maharajah of Mysore arrived this evening by a special train from Mysore, accompanied by the Dewan and Major Martin, private secretary.

Mr. Girdlestone, the British Resident, received the Maharajan at the railway station. The usual salute was fired.

GOLF.

The annual match of golf, Madras *vs.* Bangalore, is being played here, but the weather is very unfavourable. The Golf Club dinner takes place tonight at the United Service Club, Mr. Girdlestone Presiding.

CHARGE OF CAUSING DEATH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 14.

The European Sullivan, who was charged with causing the death of the upress chokidar in April last, was retired in the Chief Court before a fresh jury, who acquitted him by a majority of seven against two.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PROPOSED BRITISH CANTONMENT AT KANDAHAR.

LONDON, JULY 14.

Lord Randolph Churchill, the Secretary of State for India, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that in regard to the statement which had appeared that the British Government was in favour of establishing a British cantonment at Kandahar, it must be remembered that Afghanistan was an independent State.

THE PENJDEH ARBITRATION.

Mr. Robert Bourke, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the English case in connection with the Afghan Boundary dispute to be submitted to arbitration was still under consideration.

THE BRITISH MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

A debate took place in the House of Commons last evening relating to the Army Estimates, and, after some discussion, the House approved of a supplementary credit to repay the cost of additional men who had been taken on.

Mr. W. H. Smith, the Secretary of State for War, urged the necessity of the step pending a complete understanding with Russia. Her Majesty's Government, he said, had no intention of advancing beyond the demands of their predecessors in the negotiations with that country.

LORD WOLSELEY.

Lord Wolseley arrived in London yesterday.

THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

MADRID, JULY 13.

Cholera is decreasing in Spain.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

TRICOMALLEE, JULY 14.

H. M. S. Briton left here for Colombo last evening.

COLOMBO, JULY 14.

Mail steamer Pekin from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet, but steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 13-16.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ " "	78½
2 " Consols for account	100
3½ " Sterling Loan	101⅝
4½ " French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver	49½

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

Arrivals.—Lamington and Counsellor.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 13.)

[STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.]

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Bangkok to Saigon still interrupted.

Cables, Suakim Suez and Suakim Perim interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, July 13.

10 p.m.	82·6

TUESDAY, July 14.

6 a.m.	80·2
10 a.m.	84·4
2 p.m.	85·2
4 p.m.	80·0

A CONCERT will be given during the first week in August in aid of the Byculla School hospital, under the patronage of H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Reay.

At the meeting of the Bombay Exhibition Committee held on Monday last, Major Bisset, Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mr. G. A. Barnett, Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, and Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee were elected members in the room of those who had left Bombay.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR W. N. W. HEWETT, K.C.B., V.C., late commander-in-chief of the East Indies station, has arrived in London.

THE guarantee fund of next year's Indian and Colonial Exhibition is still mounting up. It has now reached a total of £195,355. Among the latest sums guaranteed are £1,000 by Messrs. Crossley, and a second £1,000 by Mr. D. P. Cama.

THE *panchayet* of the Crawford Market will be glad to know that their parting present to the Duke of Connaught reached England safely. At least so it would appear from the announcement that among the large collection of Indian delicacies taken home as a present to the Queen was a considerable consignment of mangoes, which were sent to Windsor on the day of Her Majesty's return to the Castle.

THE departure of the English mail-steamer has been postponed to 10 o'clock this morning, owing to the detention of the Punjab and Simla mails in transit by rail. The train, we learn, arrived all right from Delhi to Ajmere, where it was detained about eight hours in consequence of a wash-off on the line on this side of Ajmere. The mails arrived at Ahmedabad at 12-15 p.m. yesterday, about six hours after the regular train had left, and were detained there until 6-30 a. m. yesterday, when another train was to leave Ahmedabad. They are expected to arrive in Bombay at 7-30 a.m. to-day. Ordinary letters and newspapers will be received at the General Post Office up to 7 o'clock this morning.

THE Simla Naturalists Club has been inaugurated with Mr. Ilbert being elected President, Colonel Crookshank as Secretary, and a goodly number of members.

A SOCIETY journal notes that among the many exiles from England whom Ascot welcomed back to her enclosures and paddocks was Lord William Beresford ("Bill"), who had been an absentee for nearly a decade in India; for his short previous leave was spent in Zululand, which he reached in time to take an active part at Ulundi, only coming home for a few weeks.

LORD RIPON, who has already twice had the honour of entertaining the Prince and Princess of Wales at Studley Royal, will on the occasion of their visit to Leeds again act as host. As far as Studley is concerned, the visit will be of a strictly private nature, though the house party is expected to be a large one, and will of course include the Earl and Countess de Grey. The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon will probably arrive at Studley Royal in advance of their distinguished guests. The Royal visitors were to arrive yesterday. The Leeds function will occupy about four hours to-day, and after this the Prince and Princess will return to Studley for the night, setting out early next morning for Preston to attend the Royal Agricultral Show.

THE marriage of Mr. Charles Warren Adams and the Hon. Mildred Coleridge took place on June 24 at St. Matthias, Earl's Court, the ceremony being performed by Miss Coleridge's maternal uncle, the Rev. H. F. Seymour, rector of Nettlecombe, Somerset, and late Fellow of All Souls', Oxford, assisted by the Rev. Coker Adams, rector of Saham Toney, Norfolk, and late Fellow of New College, Oxon, Mr. Adams's brother. The ceremony was strictly private, and Lord Coleridge having refused his daughter's request to be present, no invitations were issued to the Coleridge family. The only other persons invited besides the immediate members of the late Lady Coleridge's family, who were all present, were Mrs. Proctor, widow of Barry Cornwall, Miss Adelaide Anne Proctor, and Mr. Adam's other brother, Mr. Walter Marsham Adams. The ceremony was followed by a choral celebration of the Holy Communion.

THE *Pioneer*, commenting on the difference of opinion existing on the copy-right question, remarks:—

The Calcutta paper objects to the proposed legislation not in the same open-hearted way as its native allies, on the ground that other people's private telegrams are necessary to its existence: for it gravely informs us that no other paper in India incurs so much original expense in that way, from which one would conclude that head-lines and capital letters must be more expensive than mere telegrams. So the Calcutta paper objects to have its own telegrams—and those of others—protected from pilfering on high and generally unintelligible principles. Here comes the opportunity of Capulet. "The demoralisation under the present system of wholesale plunder," says the *Bombay Gazette*, "must be very great when the *Englishman* and the *Bangalore Spectator* can put forward such unprincipled pleas for the right to appropriate other people's telegrams." Tweedledee's turn will no doubt come anon. Meanwhile one cannot help thinking that Bombay has considerably the best of the weapons. Humanity is so weak and distrustful now-a-days that when a newspaper objects to a law against the theft of telegrams on the ground that it likes being robbed on principle, a wink is very excusable.

"AN old Civil Servant," in writing to the *Times apropos* of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, asks:—Will the change of Ministers have any effect on the passing of the Act? Lord Randolph Churchill lately said that Indian questions are not political, so that there is no reason why he should interfere with his predecessor's acts or opinions. But the principles involved in the new law are of the gravest importance, and it is possible that they may not commend themselves to Lord Randolph Churchill, while it is commonly reported from India that Lord Dufferin had but little personal sympathy with the new law.

SOME of the opinions which the Paris papers have expressed in regard to the new Ministry are striking. Lord Randolph Churchill commands the lion's share of attention. Thus the *Journal des Debats* says:—"The most active, noisy, and dangerous element of the new party will be represented by Lord Randolph Churchill. The responsibility of office will possibly tend to moderate him; but Lord Salisbury perhaps commits an imprudence in giving him the India Office. It is evident that the venturesome Lord R. Churchill, though not having the official direction of the Cabinet, will have the ascendency in it." Another paper speaks of the new Secretary of State for India as "a Tory Tribune, something like a cheap jack Mirabeau, offering the electors semi-socialist reforms under the auspices of the governing classes."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:—Some of the English correspondents at Berlin are much amused, it appears, at the avidity with which the German papers generally have swallowed "the information vouchsafed them by the *Cologne Gazette*" that Lord Randolph Churchill has taken the German Chancellor for his model. The *Cologne Gazette*, however, was quite right. As soon as Lord Iddesdolph's accession to office was talked of, it clearly took the very sensible course of turning up the report of our interview with his lordship at the end of last year, and this is what it found there:—

"In fact," said our representative, "you would proceed all along the line in the direction of Prince Bismarck, with State socialism and Customs revenue?" "Precisely," said Lord Randolph, "and does not Prince Bismarck know what he is about? He is the biggest man in the world. . . . The schemes I have been talking about sound, you say, as if they were learned in the school of Prince Bismarck. Well, when he first propounded his domestic policy, everybody said it was absurd, and the English newspapers in particular conspired to ridicule it. Yet Prince Bismarck seems to be getting on pretty well, don't you think? And there is universal suffrage, remember, in Germany."

This extract is quite enough to explain the good impression which Lord Randolph's promotion has made on Conservative journals in Berlin.

MR. A. W. MOORE, who has retired from the post of Assistant Political Secretary at the India Office, has been appointed private secretary to Lord Randolph Churchill. The compliment thus paid to his abilities and knowledge is enhanced by the fact that he had previously been offered a similar post under Lord Salisbury. Mr. Moore is the son of Major John Arthur Moore, some time a director of the East India Company. He was educated at Harrow, and appointed to the home service in 1858. He was employed in the Secretary's Office till 1860, and in the Financial Department from that year till 1874. He was then made Assistant Political Secretary, and acted as Political Secretary during Sir Owen Burne's absence in India on special duty, March, 1876—March, 1878. Mr. W. J. Maitland becomes assistant secretary to Lord Randolph Churchill.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON attended a banquet on June 19 at the Mansion House given by the Lord Mayor to such of the selected Conservative candidates at the coming general election as are not at present members of Parliament. The late Governor of Bombay was to preside over a meeting of the East India Association at Exeter Hall, on June 29, when a paper by Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, on "Taxation of Cultivators' Improvements," was to be read.

AMONG the list of Ministers' private secretaries, a home paper says, every one will be struck by the name of Earl Cairns, who is to act in this capacity to the Duke of Richmond. A life about town, now as always, is one of the best-worn roads to political position; and, although no one would have suspected the Lord Garmoyle who was the talk of the town a few months a[go] of [ab]ilities, every one will be [sur]prised a few months hence that [he] has not and discreet serv[ice] Trade, and to w[ork] the House of Lord[s].

THE Berlin cor[respondent] "Fresh reports [from] bar and others [are] beyond doubt t[hat] substantially, [the] dispute with the German East African Company, which seems to have made its settlements and concluded its treaties without taking very much trouble to find out the true owner of the territory that it coveted. According to one of these reports the company had taken possession of territory in which the Sultan was not only represented by soldiers and a Cadi, but also supported a teacher for Arab children."

THE will of Admiral of the Fleet Sir George Rose Sartorius, G.C.B., Grand Cross of St. Bento D'Avis, Grand Cross of Tower and Sword, late of East Grove, Lymington, in the county of Southampton, who died on the 13th of April, was proved on the 5th June by John Peter Theobald, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £3,800. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Dame Sophy Sartorius, his money, plate, pictures, books, household furniture, and other personal chattels. His real estate in Portugal and all his leasehold and personal estate, not specifically bequeathed to his wife, he leaves, upon trust, for her for life, and then for his children or their issue, as she shall appoint, and, in default of appointment, to his children, in equal shares.

GENERAL GORDON'S private Chinese Diary has just been published. It was given personally to the editor, Mr. Samuel Mossman, who was then editor of the *North China Herald*, who has preserved it till now. It contains some interesting facsimiles of plans of battles drawn by the General, with portraits of himself taken in China at that time.

ACCORDING to an Alexandra correspondent, Lord Wolseley has received a telegram from Lord Salisbury, expressing deep sympathy with the views Lord Wolseley has expressed regarding the withdrawal of the British forces from the Soudan. He adds that he is unable for various reasons to continue the Soudan expedition.

IN the House of Commons on June 19 the Speaker read a letter of Mr. Bradlaugh intimating his intention to reassert his claims after the formation of the new Ministry, and solicited the direction fo the House. Sir Stafford Northcote thereupon asked the Prime Minister what steps he intended to take in the matter, and Mr. Gladstone replied that as Mr. Bradlaugh did not seem to contemplate any immediate action, he did not think it necessary to make any provision for a contingency which had not yet occurred.

THERE is reason to believe that the period of service of the Marquis Tseng, the present Chinese Minister in London, is drawing to a conclusion, and that he will shortly return to Pekin. Now that Chinese foreign affairs are getting more settled, it is probable that the Pekin Government will recall him to take up the high post to which he was appointed a year since.

THE Gordon Memorial Committee has summarily rejected sixty of the sixty-three projects submitted for its consideration. It has ordered three to be printed, viz., Sir Henry Gordon's (a fund *pur et simple*, with no building), Sir John Cowell's, and Sir Edward Inglefield's (a training-school for soldier's sons, or a national home for the widows and orphans of those killed in action).

A WELL-INFORMED writer begins in the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a series of articles on "The Future of the English Power." He is mainly concerned this time with India and the Afghan question, of which he gives on the whole an impartial account. Among much in his forecast that is not very favourable to England it is interesting to meet with the following tribute to the character of our rule in India in the past:—

The organisation of the Anglo-Indian empire is the masterpiece of English policy. There has been nothing comparable to it since the days of Rome. It has been not a work of force, but a triumph of intelligence. For all the wheels of the immense administrative machine have been worked by two or three thousand functionaries. It is impossible, too, not to admire the constant solicitude England has shown for the populations dependent on her. Everywhere in India she has done the work of civilisation and progress. The mere maintenance of tranquillity would alone have been an immense benefit to a country which at other times had been desolated by the incess[ant] wars of petty native princes; but England ha[s] given them tranquillity the further blessings of com[merce] and judicial impartiality. Nor [has] she failed to diffuse education a[mong] the natives, and, indeed, justice compels one to acknowledge that in her dealings with India England has neglected none of the obligations of a civilised Government.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *St. James Gazette* writes:—The *Bosphore* continues its violent attacks against everything English, its circulation having been enormously increased by the recent "incident." The inspirer of the paper is said to be Borelli Bey, who until March last was the principal legal adviser of the Government. He was about to leave the country when the Khedive urged him to remain, conferred on him the Star of the Osmanieh, and the appointment of legal adviser to the Khedivial household and Daira. This is all the more surprising as Borelli Bey seems to be the recognised leader of that section of the French colony which is most notorious for their hostility to England, nor have they a single Englishman or woman in their *entourage*. In fact, the atmosphere at the palace is thoroughly anti-English. The harem plays a great *rôle* in Oriental politics, and it may be worth while noting that the vice-Queen's sole lady-in-waiting is a Russian, and that her two most intimate friends and daily companions are the Russian wife of an Italian and the Armenian wife of M. Barrère.

AN expedition to East Central Africa will leave England next month at the expense of the Royal Geographical Society and commanded by Mr. J. T. Last, who, as a lay agent of the Church Missionary Society, has done admirable work in the Zanzibar interior. Mr. Last, after making up his caravan at Zanzibar, will proceed south to Lindi, to the north of the mouth of the Rovuma river. Thence Mr. Last will proceed to the confluence of the Rovuma and Lugende rivers and fix the longitude of the junction, an important geographical point not yet settled. He will then go on in a generally south-westerly direction, and, before reaching the north end of Lake Sherwa, turn southwards and make for the Namulli Hills, which, with other new features in this region, were discovered by Consul O'Neill in the end of 1883. Here Mr. Last will establish himself and make a detailed study of the whole region in all its aspects. When this is completed Mr. Last will enter the valley of the Likugu river, which rises in the neighbourhood of these hills, and follow it down to the coast at Quizungu, whence he will travel south to Quilimane or north to Angoche, and thence to Mozambique. Mr. Last will make a special point of collecting all possible information concerning the country he passes through, its changes, its people, their customs, languages, &c., the climate, its sanitary conditions, and its suitability for the introduction of European and other economic plants. The Lakugu valley is said to be very thickly populated, and must therefore be unusually fertile, and so of interest both to the colonist and the trader.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL DE L. WOOLDRIDGE, who was unfortunately recalled to duty before his health was re-established, returns to England by to-day's mail, as it has again broken down.

THE Khedive has, in recognition of their services with the Egyptian Army, conferred the rank of Major on all the British officers serving with that force now holding the rank of Captain.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* has reason to believe "the early attention of the new Secretary of State for War will be directed to a proposal which has been for some time maturing at the War Office, for the breaking-up of the Royal Regiment of Artillery into a number of small regiments, and the separation of the mounted and dismounted branches. This reform has long been advocated in these columns, and we believe the delay has lessened considerably the opposition with which the proposal was at first met."

THE *Madras Times* learns that Sir Frederick Roberts has induced the authorities at Simla to sanction, with effect from 1st April, 1885, the establishment of a first-class gymnasium at Secunderabad for the instruction of British and native troops. The want of such a gymnasium has been greatly felt in the Presidency, and has been slightly [re]medied over by sending some men yearly to Poona for [in]struction. The cost and distance have not made [the] alternative arrangement popular, and General [Roberts] has earned the thanks of all commanding officers by obtaining the sanction recorded. The capabilities of Bangalore and Secunderabad were accordingly weighed. Bangalore had climate in its favour, but had no suitable buildings. Secunderabad, although not possessing the climatic advantages of Bangalore, has a first-rate garrison gymnasium, which, with but little expense, could be made into a first-class gymnasium. Major Tyndale voted in favour of Secunderabad, and, on his report and on the strong representation of Sir Frederick Roberts, the Government of India have sanctioned the formation of the gymnasium at Secunderabad with a quarter-master sergeant and corporal assistant instructors, to be supervised by a commissioned officer of the garrison.

THE Government hired transport Dacca, 2545 tons, Captain W. A. Benkitt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suakim (5th July), touching Aden on the 7th inst., with the following officers and troops:—From Aden, Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. S. Seton, Bart., Bo. Staff Corps. From Suakim:—Captain Gall, Royal Fusiliers; Captain Ady, Hyderabad Contingent; Captain Bayly, Marine Batalion; Lieutenant MacArthur, Kings Own Borderers; Lieutenant J. C. Swann, 1st Grenadiers; Surgeon Handley, 40 warrant and non-commissioned officers and 1,090 deck. The vessel experienced fine monsoon weather during her voyage.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 13.—The barometer has risen throughout the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, and the Indus Valley; but elsewhere changes are more irregular. The readings are highest in Ceylon, and lowest near the Deccan, but small subsidiary depressions apparently exist in several parts of the country. These depressions occasion unsettled weather, so that the rain, except in the Punjab, Lower Bengal, Sind, Khandesh, Bombay, and the Deccan, has been fairly general. The wind has backed to the south on the Bombay Coast; it varies considerably in the North-West-Provinces and the Punjab, but is about normal elsewhere. The temperature has fallen generally, except in the Punjab. Rain to-day:—Sutna, 5 inches; Gorakhpur and Dhubri, 4 inches; Darjeeling, Ajmere, and Diamond Island, 3 inches; Patna, 2 inches; Purnea, Jubbulpore, Kanwar, Masulipatam, Cochin, Thyetmyo, and Moulmein, over 1 inch. Previously:—Saugor, Seoni, Bahraich, and Dhubri, over 2 inches; Lucknow, Pachmarhi, and Nowgong, over 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts
Previously registered.	8 84	9 81	9 81	11 11⅝
July 13, Monday	0 6	.....	.....	.....
" 14, Tuesday	.....	0 20	0 20	0 1
Total	8 90	10 1	10 1	11 23
Corresponding date last year	27 40	38 71	28 96	28 86

A FATAL AFFRAY AT MAROLE.

AN atrocious murder was committed last Friday in broad daylight at Marole, a large village in Salsette. It is stated that two Pathans, seeing a liquor shop keeper being brutally assaulted by a band of ruffians, went to the rescue of the poor man. They were immediately set upon by their opponents, who inflicted severe wounds upon them, with the result that one of the unfortunate men died upon the spot, and the other, who is now lying in hospital in a very precarious condition, has very nearly shared a similar fate. The murderers found time to escape, but the Tannah police is said to be doing its best to detect the offenders. Marole appears to be getting notorious of late as the abode of a regular gang of robbers who have made themselves the terror of the village. Solitary wayfarers about the place run great risk of being robbed, as well as roughly handled, and cases of housebreaking, theft, and assault are said to be of frequent occurrence. A correspondent states that the police have not hitherto been successful in bringing any of the offenders to justice.

THE BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Exhibition held on Monday.

Report of sub-committee appointed to prepare estimate of expenditure and receipt read and considered. This report stated that after making ample provision for all possible expenditure, and after estimating receipts on an exceedingly safe basis, the totals stood respectively at fourteen and seven lakhs. Thus:—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.
Entrance fees, space money, refreshment stalls, &c.	4,75,000
Recovery of value building materials	2,10,000
Catalogues and miscellaneous	15,000
	Rs. 7,00,000

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.
Buildings, including all charges for maintenance, insurance, laying out of grounds, lighting, &c.	9,00,000
Establishment, &c.	2,00,000
Interest and legal expenses	2,00,000
Other charges including office contingencies, printing, advertising, &c., &c.	1,00,000
	Rs. 14,00,000

It was represented in discussion by the member of the sub-committee present that to prevent any possibility of disappointment the figures of expenditure had been calculated throughout on an extreme basis, and it was further pointed out that of the amount of fourteen lakhs, four lakhs were made up of establishment and interest, both of which in the case of the Calcutta Exhibition had not formed part of the outlay as Government had then lent the services of the necessary staff free, and had advanced the required funds without charge. It was explained that the increase in estimated expenditure over Mr. Murzban's figures of June, 1884, arose from the change in plans which now proposed temporary buildings only, whereas Mr. Murzban had intended to fit into his scheme several permanent buildings expected to be in progress adjacent to the site originally contemplated.

Report approved.

Report of Financial Sub-Committee read and considered. The following is an extract from this report:—"Your sub-committee had a conference with the representatives of five of the local exchange banks, the object being to ascertain if any practicable way could be suggested by them, either separately or together, by which advances could be obtained on the security of the guarantors' bond. All the bankers present strongly expressed the opinion that it was the duty of the Bank of Bombay to come to the front in an important public local project such as the Exhibition, and that the fact of the Bank of Bombay holding back could not but exercise a most prejudicial effect on the minds of capitalists. One or two of the agents indicated that on reference home with full particulars, it was not improbable that their directors might take a view favourable to authorising an advance to the extent of a lakh each, provided the Bank of Bombay took the lead. At the same time this was not the unanimous feeling, and there were those who distinctly said that they could see no way of assisting the committee unless Government gave a guarantee. Your Sub-Committee have therefore to report that they see no hope of obtaining advance from the local exchange banks on the security of the guarantors' bond without the guarantee of Government. The agents of the banks reserved their decision respecting advances under a guarantee till a reply had been received by the Exhibition Executive Committee to their representations to Government on the subject."

Report approved.

Read Government Resolution, No. 2421 of 1885: "The Chairman of the Bombay International Exhibition Committee should be informed that the Governor in Council is not at present in a position to give any definite answer to the request of the committee that the Government guarantee may not be limited, as it at present is, to a loan of five lakhs, but may be extended so as to cover a loan up to possibly fifteen lakhs. As it appears to the Governor in Council the best course to adopt will be to re-consider the whole subject connected with the proposed Exhibition when a more settled situation obtains." Resolved that a reply be sent to the following effect:—That the committee, accepting the view of H. E. the Governor in Council, have decided to postpone further action for a period of three months. That so soon as it appears to his Excellency in Council that affairs have become sufficiently settled for re-opening negotiations, the committee will be glad that Government advise them to that effect. That H. E. in Council be reminded that the guarantors' bond does not admit of delay beyond the cold weather of 1887-88, and that fully eighteen months are needful to prepare properly for the opening of the Exhibition. That the committee are of opinion that were they assured of being able to command a sum of 12 lakhs they would feel justified in beginning the work.

In pursuance of resolution passed at last meeting when it was decided that members should submit the names of those they thought should be invited to join the committee to fill the vacancies caused by absentees, the following gentlemen were chosen:—Major Bisset, R. E., Mr. G. A. Barnett, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee.

It was determined to postpone, meantime adding to the number of the committee.

F. FORBES ADAM,
Provisional Chairman.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Clan Murray, in the Prince's dock, this (Wednesday) evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain S. F. Cole, arrived in Bombay harbour at 8 o'clock yesterday morning with the overland mails of the 26th June. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Murray
Mr and Mrs Webb
Mr J Duff
Mr R Aitkin
Mrs Buxton
Mr O'Gorman
Lieut L G Oliver
Mr Goring

FROM VENICE.

Mr M Ali Bey
Mr G Fletcher

FROM BRINDISI.

Mrs Oldham
Mr T Watson
Mr and Mrs Mousey
Mrs McKean
Mr S S Jones
Mr F W Porter
Mr Harngoe
Mr S G McCuddin
Mr D C Niveu
Mr A Niveu
Mr S G Douglas

FROM SUEZ.

Lieut E Burnard
Lieut W B Young

FROM ADEN.—Capt Whitehead.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 20TH TO 26TH JUNE, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh left London on Monday evening for the Continent.

The Ministerial crisis, which on Thursday week was believed to have been concluded, was revived by a difference as to the extent of co-operation to be given by the Liberal leaders to the new Government in the conduct of pending business. Frequent communications from the Queen to Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury resulted on Monday in an arrangement which enabled Lord Salisbury definitively to accept office.

The Marquis of Salisbury becomes Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sir S. Northcote, as Earl of Iddesleigh, is First Lord of the Treasury, and Sir H. Giffard, with a peerage, is Lord Chancellor; Mr. Gibson, who is appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, will also receive a peerage, with a seat in the Cabinet.

On Wednesday the retiring and the incoming Ministers proceeded to Windsor Castle, where the Queen held two Privy Councils at which the transfer of offices was made.

Earl Kimberley is to receive the Order of the Garter, and Lords Eversley and Sherbrooke the Grand Cross of the Bath.

A peerage is to be conferred on Sir R. Lingen, who retires from the post of Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, and similar honours will, it is expected, be conferred upon Baron F. de Rothschild, Mr. S. Moreley, M.P., Mr. E. Baring, and possibly other gentlemen.

A peerage will also be conferred upon Mr. R. Winn, the late Whip of the Conservative party.

In the House of Lords on Friday Lord Salisbury moved an adjournment until Tuesday, which was agreed to. On Tuesday Earl Granville, at the request of Lord Salisbury, who had gone to Windsor Castle, moved the adjournment of the House at its rising until Thursday. The Lords amendments to the Redistribution Bill were not insisted upon. Lord Denman moved the second reading of the Women's Suffrage Bill, but the motion was negatived by 36 to 8. Last night the Marquis of Salisbury made a statement of the reasons which had induced him and his friends to form a new Administration, and the negotiations with the leader of the late Government in respect to future proceedings. The House then adjourned until Monday week.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. Gladstone, at the request of Lord Salisbury, moved an adjournment until Tuesday, which was agreed to. On Wednesday the correspondence with the Queen from Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury, on the subject of the assistance to be given by the Liberal leaders in the conduct of pending business, was read, and new writs for vacancies caused by Ministerial appointments were moved. Mr. Parnell gave notice of a motion for an inquiry into the official conduct of murder trials in Ireland. The proceedings last night were confined to the moving of new writs in the cases of appointments under the new Administration.

Mr. J. Lowther, M.P., addressing a meeting on Tuesday at Market Rasen, expressed doubts as to the prudence of the Conservative leaders in accepting office at the present time in the face of a hostile and aggressive majority in the House of Commons.

Mr. Goschen, M. P., on Tuesday delivered a long and important address on the condition and prospects of trade to the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

Sir Peter Lumsden on Monday read a paper before the Royal Geographical Society on the countries and tribes bordering on the Koh-i-Baba range, in which he gave an interesting account of the country visited by the Afghan Frontier Mission.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contained a notification of the appointment of Sir R. Hart as Minister at Pekin.

At a meeting of the Church Defence Institution on Friday the chairman, the Bishop of Durham, and other speakers urged the importance of giving information to the new electorate of the true position of the Established Church.

The members of a secular club at Leicester began to play cricket on Sunday on the town cricket ground, but a crowd which had assembled broke up the game and drove off the players.

At cricket on Friday Worcestershire won the match against Middlesex by eight wickets. The Marylebone Club defeated Suffolk by an innings and 182 runs. On Saturday Cambridge University was defeated by Surrey by 131 runs. The match between Lancashire and Yorkshire was drawn. This week Surrey beat Oxford University by an innings and 17 runs. Marylebone defeated Cambridge University by eight wickets, and Lancashire beat Sussex by 33 runs.

An explosion occurred on Saturday at the Apedale Colliery, near Stoke-upon-Trent, which caused the death of nine men.

A sailing boat was capsized on Saturday in Wexford harbour, and three out of six young men on board were drowned.

OBITUARY.—R. D. Alexander, Ben. C. S.; Major P. S. Chinn, Ben. Ret.; Assist. Surg. A. McArthur, Mad. Ret.; Col. C. M. W. James, Bo. Ret.; W. S. Wright-Vaux, M.A., F.R.S.; J. Allen Higgins, J.P. and D.L. for Herefordshire; Lady Josceline Percy; Lady Aigby Murray; the Hon. Mrs. Blacker.

Letters from Herat report that two of the tribes in the neighbouring district have declared their readiness to become Russian subjects.

Telegrams from the Afghan frontier state that measures are being actively taken to strengthen the defences of Herat, and that additional troops are being sent thither from Cabul.

At St. Petersburg there is an impression that the formation of a Conservative Ministry in London may lead to closer relations with Germany which might not be advantageous to Russia.

The Franco-Chinese Treaty was laid before the French Chamber on Monday. It contains several provisions especially advantageous to France, but it was rather coldly received by the Chamber. The Bill for ratification of the Treaty has been referred to a Committee to be chosen by the Bureaux.

The Italian Ministry having resigned, the King has desired Signor Depretis to resume office with a reconstructed Cabinet.

King Alfonso having stated his intention of visiting the cholera-stricken provinces, the Ministers strongly objected on the ground of the danger to the King, and consequently to the State, and finally His Majesty yielded to these remonstrances and abandoned his intention.

The tradesmen of Madrid on Saturday carried out their threat of marking their disapproval of the official declaration of the existence of cholera in Madrid by closing their shops, and accordingly every shop, cafe, and restaurant was closed. Some disturbance followed, and in a conflict with the Civil Guard two men were killed and others were wounded.

The workmen's outbreak at Brunn has ended in a compromise respecting the number of working hours.

The negotiations between the Canadian and United States Governments have failed to produce an agreement respecting the duties on fish and oils, and each Government has now ordered the enforcement of the full amount of duties.

The insurgent Indian chief, Big Bear, has been deserted by many of his followers, who are coming to Fort Pitt to surrender, bringing with them all white prisoners who had remained in that chief's hands.

THE WEDDING OF THE PRINCESS BEATRICE.

Truth writes:—Several months ago I announced that the wedding of Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg would take place at Whippingham Church during the week before Goodwood. The question for decision has been whether the ceremony should be on Wednesday, July 22, or Thursday, July 23, and the latter day has now been decided on by the Queen. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Winchester, the Dean of Windsor, and Canon Prothere will officiate, and the service will be fully choral. The ceremony will begin at one o'clock. The bridegroom will be attended at the altar by his unmarried brothers, Prince Alexander of Bulgaria and Prince Francis of Battenberg. The Princess will be "supported" by the Queen and by the Princess of Wales, and she will be given away by her Majesty. There are to be ten bridesmaids, all nieces of the bride—the daughters of the Prince of Wales (three), of the Duke of Edinburgh (three), of Prince Christian (two), and of the Grand Duke of Hesse (two). I understand that the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany will not come to England for the wedding, and that they have refused to allow their younger daughters to act as bridesmaids. The fact is that at Berlin the match is looked upon as a flagrant *mésalliance*, and this view is taken by most of the Princess's relatives. The Empress Eugenie has been specially invited by the Queen to attend the wedding, but it is doubtful whether she will be present, as she is going to Carlsbad next month, and after her "cure" there she intends to proceed to Arenenberg, her beautiful villa on the Unter See, near Constance.

GENERAL GORDON'S KHARTOUM JOURNAL.

THE *St. James's Gazette*, in noticing General Gordon's Khartoum Journal, says:—The journals are, it is understood, published substantially as they left Gordon's hands. There are of course numerous references to public personages and affairs, and these are printed *in extenso*, without the suppression of names, except in a few instances. The journals were sent down in his own steamers to await the arrival of the relieving expedition at Shendy, and when Sir Charles Wilson reached that place on the 22nd of January he received them. No earlier and no later documents have yet been recovered. The former were lost with Colonel Stewart; the latter, assuming that General Gordon continued his diary, fell into the Mahdi's hands. Sir Henry Gordon writes on this subject:—"It is to be hoped that strenuous endeavours may be made in order to obtain Colonel Stewart's journal, together with those of General Gordon from the 15th of December to the day upon which Khartoum fell;" and this wish will be generally echoed.

THE POLICY OF "SCUTTLE."

What General Gordon's policy in the Soudan would have been cannot be doubtful to the readers of this volume. He certainly was not in favour of a precipitate withdrawal, and he wrote calmly and deliberately that "there could be no divorce between Egypt and Soudan." His own view was to maintain the connection, but he protested most warmly against the abandonment of the garrisons. We, and not the Khedive, were bound

force, he learned in November that it had only reached Ambukol, while the Mahdi's forces had arrived in front of Khartoum, he gave vent to the expressive exclamation, "This is lively!"

GORDON'S VIEWS OF HIS OWN POSITION.

There are many passages in the journals in which General Gordon expresses his views on his own position. They abound in characteristic reflections. On the 12th of September he writes :—

It is most dispiriting to be in the position I am, if it was not good for me when I think that, *when I left* I could say "no man could lift his hand or foot in the land of Soudan" without me (Gen. xl., 44), and now we cannot calculate on our existence over twenty-four hours. The people are all against us, and what a power they have; they need not fight, but have merely to refuse to sell us their grain. The stomach governs the world, and it was the stomach (a despised organ) which caused our misery from the beginning. It is wonderful that the ventral tube of man governs the world, in small and great things.

This appears on September 14 :—

I toss up in my mind whether, if the place is taken, to blow up the palace and all in it, or else to be taken and, with God's help, to maintain the faith, and if necessary to suffer for it (which is most probable.) The blowing up of the palace is the simplest, while the other means long and weary suffering and humiliation of all sorts. I think I shall elect for the last, not from fear of death, but because the former has more or less the taint of suicide, as it can do no good to any one, and is, in a way, taking things out of God's hands.

In a latter entry the following passage occurs :—

I think if, instead of minor tactics, or books on art of war, we were to make our young officers study "Plutarch's Lives" it would be better; there we see men (unsupported by any true belief, pure pagans) making *as a matter of course*, their lives a sacrifice; but in our days it is the highest merit not to run away. I speak for myself when I say I have been in dire anxiety, not for my own skin, but because I hate to be beaten, and I hate to see my schemes fail; but that I have had to undergo a tithe of what any nurse has to undergo who is attached to a querulous invalid is absurd and not to be weighed together. When I emerge all are complimentary; when the invalid dies the question is what should be given to the nurse for her services. We profess to be followers of our Lord, who, from His birth, when he was hunted, till His death, may be said to have had no sympathy or kindness shown Him, yet we (and I say myself especially) cry out if we are placed in any position of suffering, whereas it is our *métier*, if we are Christians, to undergo such suffering. I have led the officers and officials the lives of dogs while I have been up here; it is spurs in their flanks every day; nothing can obliterate this ill-treatment from my memory. I may say that I have not given them a moment's peace; they are conies, but I ought to have been more considerate. It is quite painful to see men tremble so when they come and see me that they cannot hold the match to their cigarette. Yet I have cut off no heads. I only killed two pashas; and I declare, had it not been for outside influences, those two pashas would have been alive now. They were judicially murdered. Happy, as far as we can see, are those men who swing in small arcs; unhappy are those who, seeking the field of adventure, swing from the extremes of evil and good. The neutral tint is the best for wear.

On the 24th of October is a memorable entry. "If they do not come," he says, "before the 30th of November the game is up, and Rule Britannia." And then comes the following paragraph, in which, in characteristic style, all the difficulties of his position are for the moment set at naught, and he only fears that if the English troops reach Khartoum he will be asked to dine with the General :—

I dwell on the joy of never seeing Great Britain again, with its horrid, wearisome dinner-parties and miseries. How we can put up with those things passes my imagination! It is a species of bondage. At those dinner-parties we are all in masks, saying what we do not believe, eating and drinking things we do not want, and then abusing one another. I would sooner live like a dervish with the Mahdi than go out to dinner every night in London. I hope, if any English general comes to Khartoum he will not ask me to dinner. Why men cannot be friends without bringing the wretched stomachs in is astounding.

INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE.

The volume abounds in incidents of the siege of Khartoum. During the earlier months Gordon had only to deal with the local rebels. The Mahdi's forces came upon the scene after the departure of Colonel Stewart when Gordon was alone. Dangers then began to accumulate rapidly. On December 5 Gordon made the following entry in his journal :—

"According to the men who came in from the Arabs it is the pet detachments of the Mahdi who are opposite the palace; they do not number more than one hundred, and are principally our Soudan soldiers. I have almost given up all idea of saving the town; it is a last resource this attempt we make to open the route to the Omdurman Fort." On the next day he writes :—"I have given up all idea of landing at Omdurman; we have not the force to do it." The blockade of Khartoum suggested to him, as it did to others, a comparison with the siege of Sebastopol, in which he had also taken no insignificant part. It comes out in two separate passages, which we need only preface with the remark that he held out at Khartoum for forty-eight days longer than the date on which he wrote the later of them :—

December 9.—The siege of Sebastopol lasted 326 days. We are at our 271st day. In their case they had always their communications open, and they dealt with an enemy who would recognise the rights of war; whereas we are not so placed. They, the Russians, were united, and had no civil population to deal with. Yet I cannot say I think we are over-great heroes (the fact is, that if one analyzes human glory, it is composed of nine-tenths twaddle, perhaps ninety-nine hundredths twaddle). We are only short of the duration of siege of Sevastopol fifty-five days, and we have had no respite like the Russians had during winter 1854-55, and neither Nicholas nor Alexander speculated on (well, we will not say what, but we will put it) "counting the months." Of course, it will be looked on as very absurd to compare the two blockades—that of Sevastopol and Khartoum; but, if properly weighed, one was just as good as the other. The Russians had money, we had none; they had skilled officers, we had none; they had no civil population, we had 40,000; they had their routes open and had news, we had neither.

The following is not less characteristic :—

December 2.—In the Crimea it was supposed and considered mean to bob, and one used to try and avoid it . . . . used to say, "It is all well enough for you, but I am a family man;" and he used to bob at every report. For my part, I think judicious bobbing is not a fault, for I remember seeing on two occasions shell like this "o" before my eyes, which certainly, had I not bobbed, would have taken off my head (" and a good riddance too," F. O. would say). I make these remarks with reference to the Arab rifle-fire. You can see them with the telescope aim directly at this wing of the palace and fire, and then one hears a thud in the water. I have got quite accustomed to them now. The mitrailleuse (a Gatling) move them out of their cover this evening; we have it on the Mudiriat.

Among the entries during this trying time are some of a humorous character. Here is an amusing instance of Gordon's constant endeavour to entertain the people and give them pleasure :—

When these escaped soldiers come in they pay me a visit and are given a dollar, made to look at their black pug faces in the mirrors which are in the palace, and asked their opinion of the reflections. Some stare with wide open eyes, for they have never seen themselves before. They generally approve of the reflections, especially the black sluts, who think themselves "Venuses," and shove their hands into their mouths, which is a general sign among blacks of great modesty, like the casting down of the eyes with us.

Another is the following :—"September 25.—An escaped soldier came in from the Arabs. . . . He saw himself in the mirror, and, asked wha it was, said he did not know, and he really did not seem to know. It stands to reason that in countries where there are no mirrors every one must be a complete stranger to himself and would need an introduction." In one place he thus lightly records an unpleasant incident :—"A scorpion in bath-sponge this morning. It stung me upon the finger. I murdered it, and so am quits. I wonder whether any analysis has been made of the scorpion's and the cobra's poison. This is the sixth time I have been stung." On the 10th of September, he writes :—"A donkey, quietly grazing near the North Fort, exploded one of the mines there (an iron elembic, which belonged to time of Mahomet Ali, and had been used for the reduction of gold; it held some 10 lb. of powder). The donkey, angry and surprised, walked off unhurt." More than once the diarist devotes a page to a description of the aspect and habits of an old turkey cock, who appears to have afforded him constant amusement, with now and then a text for such philosophisings as "I am one of those who believe in the pro and futnre existence of what we call animals." A more touching interest attaches to the mention of the mouse that had "taken Stewart's place at the table, and which comes up and eats out of my plate without fear."

A LETTER FROM THE MAHDI.

The volume does not contain many notices of the Mahdi. The following passage in reference to him is characteristic :—

If well led, and once he takes Khartoum, the combined forces of France and England will not be able to subdue him, unless they go at his nest. From a *professional military point of view*, and *speaking materially*, I wish I was the Mahdi and I would laugh at all Europe. Query (believing all the above as I do)—would I be justified in coming to terms with the Mahdi, on the understanding that he should let down all refugees (on the Egerton contract arrangement), while I should give over to him, unhurt, all warlike material in Khartoum? Certainly, according to the letter, I would be justified in so doing; and *then* what! of what I feel sure will happen, i.e., a rising in Egypt occurs, what will my nation say? (for Egerton will disappear by some appointment in Chili) not they will say it is my fault; but (D.V.) they shall say so, for I will not give up the place except with my life.

Scarcely less interesting than the body of the work are the appendices, which include a despatch from Slatin Bey to Gordon, a remarkable letter from the Mahdi, giving authentic particulars of the death of Colonel Stewart, and an account of the documents in his possession. We quote the following passages from this letter, which is dated the 22nd of October, 1884 :—

In the name of God the merciful and compassionate: praise be to God, the bountiful Ruler, and blessing on our lord Mahommed with peace. From the servant who trusts in God—Mahommed the son of Abdallah. To Gordon Pasha of Khartoum: may God guide him into the path of virtue, amen! Know that your small steamer, named *Abbas*—which you sent with the intention of forwarding your news to Cairo, by the way of Dongola, the persons sent being your representative Stewart Pasha and the two Consuls, French and English, with other persons, has been captured by the will of God. Those who believed in us as the Mahdi, and surrendered, have been delivered; and those who did not were destroyed—as your representative afore-named, with the Consuls and the rest—whose souls God has condemned to the fire and to eternal misery. That steamer and all that was in it have fallen a prey to the Moslems, and we have taken knowledge of all the letters and telegrams which were in it, in Arabic and in Frankish (languages), and of the maps, which were opened to us (translated) by those on whom God has bestowed His gifts, and has enlightened their hearts with faith, and the benefits of willing submission. Also (we have found therein) the letters sent from you to the Mudir of Dongola, with the (letters, etc.) accompanying, to be forwarded to Egypt and to European countries. All has been seized, and the contents are known. It should all have been returned to you, not being wanted here; but as it was originally sent from you, and is known unto you, we prefer to send you part of the contents and mention the property therein, so that you may be certified; and in order that the truth may make a lasting impression on thy mind—in the hope that God may guide thee to the faith of Islam, and to surrender; that you and your followers may surrender to Him and to us, that so you and they may obtain everlasting good and happiness.

After enumerating other documents, the letter proceeds :—

We have also noted your cipher telegrams, one of which is dated August 8, 1884, to the Mohurdar of the Khedive, by which you explain that on your arrival at Khartoum the impossibility had become clear to you of withdrawing the troops and the employés, and sending them to Egypt; on account of the disturbances (rebellions) in the country, and the cutting (closing) of the roads; for which reason you ask for reinforcements which did not come until that happened which has happened to the Mudiriyeh of Berber. As to your expecting reinforcements, reliance for succour on others than God, that will bring you nothing but destruction, and (cause you to) fall into utmost danger in this world and the next. No doubt you have heard what has happened to the Turkish troops, from whom you expected help, at Suakim and elsewhere, whom God has destroyed, and dispersed and abandoned. Notwithstanding all this, as we have now arrived at Mushra' el Koweh at a day's journey from Omdurman, and are coming, please God, to your place, if you return to the Most High God, and become a Moslem, and surrender to His order and that of His Prophet, and believe in us as the Mahdi sent to you from Him, and separate from those with thee, after laying down your arms and giving up the thought of fighting, so that I may send you one with safe conduct, by which you will obtain (assurance of) benefit of this world and the next. Otherwise, and if you do not act thus, you will have to encounter war from God and His Prophet. And know that the Most High God is almighty (able) for thy destruction, as He has destroyed (others) before thee, who were much stronger than thou, and more numerous.

LAST ENTRIES.

The last words from General Gordon which ever reached his countrymen are the following, his final entry in his journal, dated the 13th of December :—

The steamers went up and attacked Arabs at Bourré. Certainly this day-after-day delay has a most disheartening effect on every one. To-day is the 276th day of our anxiety. The Arabs appear by all accounts to have suffered to-day heavily at Bourré. We had none wounded by the Arabs; but one man, by the discharge of a bad cartridge, got a cut in his neck; this was owing to the same cause as nearly blew out my eyes the other day. We are going to send down the Bordeen the day after to-morrow, and with her I shall send this journal. If some effort is not made before ten days' time the town will fall. It is inexplicable this delay. If the expeditionary forces have reached the river and met my steamers; one hundred men are all that we require, just to show themselves. I send this journal, for I have little hope of saving it if the town falls. I put in (Appendix E. F.) the sort of arrangement I would make with Zubair Pasha for the future government of the Soudan. Ferratch Pasha is really sincere in his surrender. I did not give him credit for. Even if the town falls under the nose of the expeditionary force, it will not, in my opinion, justify the abandonment of Sennaar and Kassala or of the Equatorial Province by her Majesty's Government. All that is absolutely necessary is for fifty of the expeditionary force to get on board a steamer and come up to Halfeyeh, and thus let their presence be felt; this is not asking much, but it must be at once, or it will be too late. A soldier deserted to the Arabs to-day from the North Fort. The buglers on the roof, being short of stature, are put on boxes to enable them to fire over the parapet. At once the top piece of rifle was knocked right over, and caused considerable excitement. We thought he was killed by the noise he made in his fall. The Arabs fired their Krupps continually into town from the south front, but no one takes any notice of it. The Arabs at Goba only fired one shell at the palace to-day, which burst in the air. December 14th.—Arabs fired two shells at the palace this morning; 546 ardebs dhoora in store; also 10,525 okes of sugar. 10-30 a.m.—The steamers are down at Omdurman engaging the Arabs. Consequently I am on "tenter-hooks." 11-30 a.m.—Steamers returned. The Bordeen was struck by a shell in her battery. We had only one man wounded. We are going to send down the Bordeen "to-morrow" with this journal. If I was in command of the two hundred men of the expeditionary force, which are all that is necessary for the movement, I should stop just below Halfeyeh and attack the Arabs at that place before I came on here to Khartoum. I should then communicate with the North Fort and act according to circumstances. Now, mark this, if the expeditionary force, and I ask for no more than two hundred men, are not come in ten days the town may fall, and I have done my best for the honour of our country. Good-bye.

HOW GORDON DIED.

The following account of the capture of Khartoum and the death of General Gordon was received by the *Daily News* correspondent at Dongola, from a Greek refugee who was in the beleaguered city at the time. The narrator appears to be one of eight survivors out of 43 Greeks who lived in Khartoum during the siege. In the course of his narrative the Greek said :—Do you know that Gordon used to send off hundreds of letters, but these were always taken to the Mahdi? People use to come to him volunteering to take letters, and Gordon, believing in them would give them good backsheesh. Stewart used generally to be at a battery he erected close by the kiosk where the band played. The rebels, knowing Gordon living in the palace, used to fire at it all day long, and could nearly reach them. Gordon had sand-bags piled up on the roof and from this he was watching day and night for the English. I think he never slept. By night he used to send up rockets. You could see that the shops and magazines on the promenade over the Blue Nile. Gordon had all these cleared out for the English who never arrived. We were starving. Gordon had some biscuit and flour, I believe, in the palace. Some Europeans ate grass, and cut down palms to extract the pith from them. The Egyptians and blacks ate everything they could get hold of—camels, donkeys (I have known a donkey's tail sell for eight dollars), dogs, cats, rats. We were shut and surrounded for three months. The English, he said, could have reached Khartoum with great ease; it one Englishman had appeared, the whole population would have been cheered out of its despondency. I saw them about one mile and a half from Khartoum. They turned back directly; but I say this if they had come on then every man would have been destroyed. The soldiers pointed them out to me jeeringly. "There are your English!" they cried. When the steamers approached a great cry arose through the town: "The English are coming! the English are coming!" The rebels took their rifles and commenced to fire at them. "Ha!" said a man to me, "look at them; they cannot save you." It may have been arranged to deliver up the city just before the English came. I don't know; but this I know, if you had come three days or two days sooner you would have taken Khartoum easily. Farig moved away the troops guarding the gate that was entered the night before, and took them to the other side of the town on some pretence or other. Gordon did not know of this—nor did any one, I think, except the troops themselves. We Europeans knew there were traitors, but we did not think they could do anything, or we should have formed ourselves into a band.

Telling of the massacre, the man said :—I was with some Greeks—eight in all—near the mosque, when we heard a hideous uproar as of men shouting and yelling, and of women wailing around about on all sides. Nearer and nearer did this long-continued roar approach, swelling as it were, and now bursting close on our ears. Men with frightful gashes on their faces and limbs came flying by, and towards us women with torn garments and dishevelled hair, shrieking, screaming "Jesu Christo!" We ran up to the top of the mosque, and saw that the town was given up to massacre and bloodshed. We ran to a house, barricaded the doors and windows, went upstairs, shut ourselves into a room, and determined never to surrender, but die like Greeks. How we escaped I will tell you. You have asked me where Gordon Pasha was slain. You say everybody has said he was either killed on the courtyard steps of the palace or outside, going to the Austrian Consul's house. They all lie! True, I did not see Gordon slain; but everybody in Khartoum knows where the event happened. An Arab rushed upstairs and shot him with a gun as he was reading the Bible. Another Arab cut off his head and put it on a spear; and so went forth into the city, carrying it and brandishing it on high. The Copts in the palace in the rooms below were slaughtered at the same time. The Arabs came pouring in; they slew every man they could find; no mercy was shown to anyone. There was no resistance. I don't think a hundred shots were fired by Egyptians or blacks. Men ran in and shut themselves up in houses, but doors were burst open, and spearing, cutting, and slashing went on bravely in the streets, in the market-square, in the bazaars. It was a horrible scene this bazaar afterwards. One corner was so full of corpses and dying that we could not get by. I had my hands tied, and I fell several times in the road, slippery with blood. The havoc went on till eight o'clock. Then Mahommed Achmet sent over word from Omdurman that Allah had revealed to him that the slaughter must cease. We were told this. It was shouted about the street, and those that were still hidden were bidden to come forth. Of 42 Greeks only eight escaped. There were 10 Jews; these were killed, I think. Gordon's head I saw on a spear. It was taken over to Omdurman, and shown to Mahommed Achmet. It was laid before him. A grim savage smile passed over his face. He gazed long at the countenance of his late enemy. "God be praised!" he cried; "can this be his?" He did not express anger at Gordon's death, as you say has been reported—he made merry at his death when it was told him. The head was then borne away, and men plucked the hairs out of his head and beard, and spat in his face. His body was cut up into little pieces. This was his end! I omitted to say that Gordon wrote to the Mahdi saying he might be Viceroy of Kodofan. The Mahdi replied: "I am sent by God to be king of all," and invited him to surrender. Gordon replied in insulting terms saying he was a false Mahdi, and that he (Gordon) would never surrender to him.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The 78th half-yearly report of the directors of the East Indian Railway Company shows a gross revenue of £1,771,812, against £2,136,057, there having been a decrease in the carriage of merchandize and minerals, and an expenditure of £644,574, against £826,668. There was a reduction under all items of expenditure, but the largest occurred in the case of maintenance of way and traffic charges. The proportion of outlay to revenue was 36·38 against 38·70 per cent. The net earnings were £1,127,208, as compared with £1,309,399 for the corresponding half of 1883. The company's share of the surplus earnings, including Rs. 56,450 received in respect of the working of the State lines having been brought home at the rate of 1s. 7d. per rupee, realised £28,958. This, with the balance brought forward, enables the directors to recommend a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 8s. 9d. per cent. on the deferred annuity capital in addition to the guaranteed interest of £2 per cent., leaving a small balance in hand.

The report of the directors of the Bengal Central Railway Company states that the capital outlay has been raised from £587, 135, at which it stood on December 31, 1883, to £700,639, the capital revenue showing an increase of £100,900 representing the issue of the balance of the 4 per cent. debentures. The bridges and embankments have been tested by another rainy season, and the condition of the works generally is satisfactory. Since the 1st of last July the undertaking has been worked by the Department of Railways and Indian Government, under agreement entered into in virtue of the sanction given by the shareholders at the last general meeting. A memorandum has also been sent out by the company stating that since issuing the report they have received intimation to the effect that the Government have decided to sanction payment of interest at 4 per cent. per annum as heretofore for the half-year ended the 30th inst.

The annual general meeting of the South Indian Railway Company was held in London on the 23rd. Sir R. Macdonald Stephenson presided, and in moving the adoption of the report referred with regret to the loss which the company had sustained in the death of their late chairman, Mr. Chapman, who had been connected with the undertaking from the commencement. As to the working of the concern, their revenue in the last half of the year had suffered from the very disastrous floods which had occurred. Three of their bridges had been carried away, and the line had been injured, causing an interruption to the traffic. The damage was, however, speedily repaired, and the through traffic was re-established on the 24 of February. Great credit was due to their staff and to the Government engineers for the assistance which they had rendered in this matter. The effect of the catastrophe had been that they earned only £23 9s. per cent. instead of £24 per cent., as they would have done otherwise. He was glad to say that for the first 19 weeks of the current year there had been an increase of £12,000 in their receipts, and therefore their position and prospects were very favourable. They had carried about 500,000 more passengers in 1884 than in 1883, and had received about £15,000 more. It had been decided to introduce a fourth class. As to their goods traffic, they had carried 65,000 tons more, half of which represented stone which had been carried for the Madras Harbour. For that work they estimated that during the next three years they would carry 500,000 tons of stone. Altogether their earnings had increased in the year by £30,000 and the working expenses by £14,000. Having referred to the formation of the South Indian Railway Rifle Volunteer Corps, at the instance of Sir Frederick Roberts, he alluded to the proposed Travancore extension line, and stated that the report which they had received from their engineers who had completed the survey had confirmed the opinion of the board in favour of the southern instead of the northern route. Their views had been submitted to the Maharajah, who had also been asked, in the event of his approving the southern route, whether and to what extent he would be prepared to guarantee the capital required for the construction of the line. The Government had the power in 1890 to give the company 12 months' notice that they intended to purchase the undertaking. They would have to pay them £100 for each £100 share, and in addition the average premium value of the stock in the three preceding years. The purchase price must be paid to them either in cash or in a 3 per cent. Government stock. The motion was seconded and carried, and retiring directors and auditor were re-elected.

SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFF'S MISSION TO EGYPT.

The news of the appointment of Sir H. Drummond Wolff to be Envoy Extraordinary and English Plenipotentiary in Egypt in the place of Sir Evelyn Baring has been received with unmixed satisfaction by the English colony in Cairo as some sign of a more active policy on the part of England. It must not be thought that any blame is attached to Sir E. Baring personally for the evident blunders that have been perpetrated during his tenure of office, but, says a correspondent, it is felt "that from the moment of the ill-advised order for the instant abandonment of the Soudan he was committed more or less to a line of policy that was radically wrong. Ever since the present ruling party in power of England has been brought into such disrepute in Egypt that any chance of indicating by present promptitude a sense of past errors is cordially welcomed. The native and local papers refrain from commenting specially on the new appointment, but express a general conviction that no change from the present policy can possibly be for the worse."

Another letter has been received at Cairo from the Mahdi. It is dated from Shorify arrive at Wady Haifa, and after the Ramadan at Cairo. He issues twelve commandments. They enjoin, among other things, that all foreigners are to be killed unless they become Mussulmans, and then pay taxes. The tribunals, the Consulates, the Government offices, and the newspapers are to be suppressed, excepting one newspaper edited by himself. The army is to be composed of Soudanese only.

A telegram has been received confirming the last intelligence that Kassala has not fallen. The garrison continually obtain grain by successful raids on the neighbouring villages, and often through friendly rebels with whom they have intermarried.

A Cairo correspondent has had a conversation with Nubar Pasha. He appeared to have some hope of more energetic action on the part of England. He added, however, that with six months more of the present paralysis Egypt will be dead. With reference to Lord Wolseley's despatches on the abandonment of the Soudan, and especially Dongola, Nubar Pasha remarked :—"He only says in three pages what I said in three lines in my last message to Earl Granville, through Sir Evelyn Baring—a message which was not among those selected for publication. It was as follows :—'For the last time, before it is too late, I pray you to reconsider your decision to abandon Dongola. It will be an irreversible blow to Egyptian and English reputation, and is certain to bring fatal consequences."

A PRIMROSE WEDDING.

The marriage of Miss Drummond Wolff, daughter of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, M.P., with Colonel Howard Kingscote, was solemnized by special licence at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, on June 25, before an aristocratic assemblage. Amongst those present were Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, Count and Countess Marie Munster, M. and Mdme. Waddington, the Russian Ambassador, the Italian Minister, the Persian Minister the Turkish Ambassador, the Portuguese Minister, the Netherlands Minister, and the Danish Minister, Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Earl and Countess Cadogan, Sir Thomas and Lady Brassey, and the Lord Mayor. The wedding, which was the first of its kind, was known as "Primrose Wedding," the bride's father being one of the founders of the Primrose League. The bridesmaids, nine in number, were Dames of the Primrose League. They wore dresses of deep primrose satin, draped with the same shade of crêpe, and caught up with small bunches of primroses. Each wore the badge of the League and a tulle veil surmounted by a wreath of primroses. They also wore gold brooches set with diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in a magnificent costume of velours broche frisé and satin ivorie, the front of the skirt being covered with antique Brussels lace, which was tastefully caught up with sprays of real orange-blossoms. Her train was borne by two little pages. The service was performed by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Winchester, assisted by the Reverend Canon Nisbet and the Reverend Mathew Thomas, vicar of Boscombe. Mr. Ralph Walpole attended the bridegroom as best man.

IMPORTANT BIBLICAL DISCOVERY.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* sends the following fuller particulars respecting the discovery of the fragments of an old Gospel in Archduke Rénier's manuscripts :—

Professor Karabacek has been good enough to show me the papyrus which has lately been discovered among the El Fayum manuscripts, and which is alleged to be the fragment of a Gospel older than those of St. Matthew and St. Mark. It is a very small fragment, measuring three and a half centimetres in length and four and one-third in width, and contains seven lines, having 105 words. Of these 96 can be plainly deciphered, but 9 are indistinct. Some lines are mutilated at the beginning and end, and it is supposed that from 91 to 98 letters are missing. The number of deficient letters can be reckoned by comparing lines three, four and seven with the others. The seventh contains but four letters.

The writing is in Greek, and Dr. G. Bickell, of the University of Insbruck, who discovered and deciphered the fragment, concludes, from the form of the letters and the abbreviations, that it was written in the third century; but from the style of the composition he infers that it dates originally from the first century, and this is also the opinion of Dr. Edward Harnark, editor of the *Theologische Literatur Zeitung* of Leipzig.

Here is the translation of the fragment, line for line. As already reported, its parallel is to be found in Matthew xxvi., verses 30 to 34, and Mark xiv., verses 26 to 30 :—

1. "But after supper, as they went out.
2. "You will all take offence this night.
3. "According to the Scriptures, I will smite the shepherd, and the sheep will be scattered.
4. "Then Peter spake,
5. "And if all, not I.
6. "He said to him,
7. "The cock will crow twice, and before that thou shalt deny Me thrice."

The omission of the words, to be found both in Matthew and Mark, "But after I am risen again I will go before you into Galilee," is noticeable. Dr. Bickell, reviewing the fragment in the *Leitschrift fur Catholische Theologie*—a periodical printed at Insabruck for private circulation—lays stress upon the importance of the manuscript, as being the earliest fragment of a written Gospel; not canonical, indeed, but yet no pseudegraph heretical composition. Dr. Bickell's views are set forth and approvingly commented upon in an article by Dr. Harnark, which appears in the last number of the *Theologische Literatur Zeitung* of Leipzig. Dr. Harnark, who is a fervent Roman Catholic, distinguished for his Greek scholarship, remarks that, so far as he can judge, Dr. Bickell has taken no liberties with the text, having only added five letters; which it could be plainly supposed were the missing ones, but which simply mended broken words, without altering the sense of a line. The antiquity and genuineness of the fragment are, he argues, beyond dispute, and he concludes :—

"It is strange that a small strip of papyrus, containing about a hundred words, should be able to raise so many important questions with regard to the originality of two of the Gospels, but it would be too easy to dispose of these questions by saying that the papyrus is not genuine. Having given our opinion as to the genuineness, we must, in the interest of truth, maintain that there is no explaining away the omission of our Lord's prophecy as to his going into Galilee except by supposing that the author of the manuscript wrote from memory. But what probability is there that, writing from memory, he would have left out the most striking and important passage in our Lord's conversation with His disciples? Let critics more learned than we are endeavour to account for the omission more satisfactorily than we can. For ourselves, we must submit that it goes far towards establishing the genuineness of the Gospel ascribed to Matthew and Mark were, in the form in which we knew them now, composed by those disciples."

The following are the passages in Matthew and Mark referred to in the above extract :—

Matthew xxvi., 30. And when they had sung an hymn, they went out into the Mount of Olives.

31. Then saith Jesus unto them, all ye shall be offended because of me this night: for it is written, I will smite the shepherd, and the sheep of the flock shall be scattered abroad.

32. But after I am risen again I will go before you into Galilee.

33. Peter answered and said unto him, Though all men shall be offended because of thee, yet will I never be offended.

34. Jesus said unto him, Verily I say unto thee, that this night, before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me thrice.

Mark xvi.,26. And when they had sung an hymn, they went out into the Mount of Olives.

27. And Jesus saith unto them, All ye shall be offended because of me this night; for it is written, I will smite the shepherd, and the sheep shall be scattered.

28. But after that I am risen I will go before you into Galilee.

29. But Peter said unto him, Although all shall be offended, yet will not I.

30. And Jesus saith unto him, Verily I say unto thee, that this day, even in this night, before the cock crow twice thou shalt deny me thrice.

THE CLIFTON HALL EXPLOSION.

The number of ascertained deaths is raised to 176 by the recovery of three more bodies. The colliery officials believe that all the killed have now been got out, but in other quarters it is supposed that there are still two or three more in the workings. The bodies last found were those of two colliers named Hughes and Evans and that of the furnaceman, Thomas Taylor. The last-named was not in the place hitherto supposed, but had been driven forty yards along a return airway by the force of the explosion. In the case of a man named Slattery a singular dispute has arisen. A body was identified on Monday by a man named Gavin as that of Thomas Slattery. The body was afterwards buried in that name. Some twenty of Slattery's neighbours and fellow-workmen now say that a body which had not before been recognized is Slattery's. The deceased man's wife, however, says that this body is not her husband's, and it has been interred as that of a man unknown.

SIR PETER LUMSDEN IN LONDON.

The Lord Mayor, M.P., entertained at dinner at the Mansion House on June 24 the Speaker and upwards of 250 members of the House of Commons. The Earl of Harrowby, Lord Privy Seal, and Sir H. Giffard, Lord Chancellor, were also present as was Sir Peter Lumsden, who had a very cordial reception. Sir P. Lumsden, in returning thanks for the army, said :—This is an honour for which I am quite unprepared; it has taken me by surprise; a mine has been sprung upon me. But it is an honour which every soldier must appreciate to return thanks at any time for the British Army, and I return you, on the part of the army, thanks for the honour you have conferred upon them. As to the remarks which the Lord Mayor has been pleased to make with regard to myself, I have to return you my thanks for the manner in which you have received them. I accept such thanks with a great deal of pleasure. Next to the approval of her Majesty, I think no soldier can receive a greater reward than the assurance of his fellow-countrymen that under circumstances of difficulty he has done his duty.

Sir Peter Lumsden read, at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday, a paper on the countries and tribes bordering on the Koh-i-Baba range. The Marquess of Lorne, president, was in the chair, and was accompanied by the Princess Louise. Sir Peter, having mentioned that in the district described names did not signify towns or villages, but merely the sites where they once existed, and that there were generally two names for each stream or location, said that in November, when the Commission crossed the mountain range, the valley of Kushan was literally covered with Turkomans with their ploughs. Here, as in many other places, cultivators of unirrigated land, he was assured, got a return of seventy to a hundredfold. Yet, with all this return, it was stated that Penjdeh did not produce sufficient for the requirements of its home consumption, and that grain could generally be imported at a cheaper rate from Afghan Turkestan than it could be grown on the spot. Some 7,300 families were settled in Penjdeh, with about 4,000 in Yulatan; they were subdivided into six factions. Their encampments of kibitkas presented the appearance of beehives or wigwams, and were some two feet deep, worked in carpet-work, and placed round the top. There was a marked difference between the Afghans and Turkomans. In Penjdeh the Commission scarcely ever saw an armed man, and found the Sariks, instead of being the dreaded alaman-sweeping and slave-dealing people they came to see an industrious, hard-working race, at that time busy from morning to night in the excavation and clearing of their canals. The Sariks were stalwart men of good physique, resembling very much in character the Turks. They were a shrewd, hard-headed, practical people, and continually expressed their desire for security and permanent settlement. With regard to the Turcoman horses, the conclusion arrived at by the officers with him, and he believed also by the Russians, was that the Turcoman horse has altogether been overrated, and that in many respects he is inferior to the numerous herds bred in more mountainous tracts, such as the Kuttighan-nie of Afghan Turkestan. The Turcoman woman do a vast amount of work: they fabricate carpets, purdahs for doors, work bags, horse clothing, nummads and blankets, and when a young woman is engaged it is thought to be the right thing for her to work all the kibitha domestic carpets and other household requisites before she is married. When, however, they do marry without having completed this task, it is expected from them that as soon as practicable by their own labour they may refund in cash, or kind, to their husbands the dowry paid to parents on marriage. Such dowry generally consists of 100 sheep and 11 tillas, which the bridegroom either pays down in a lump sum to the parents of the bride or by stipulated instalments. The trade of Penjdeh is carried on entirely by Jews, of which there are some 20 families settled here; they are off-shoots from the Jewish colony at Herat. They number something like 350 families, and have in their hands most of the trade with Balkh, Bokhara, Khiva, Merv. On the 26th of January, Captains [illegible] and Yate left Bala Murghab to report on the country between Murghab and Heri-Rood River, unexplored; and Sir Peter concluded by reading Captain Maitland's description of the [illegible]

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr F St C Grimwood, B C S	Lieut-Col R M Smith, R Eng
Mr R F Young, B Police	Major E H H Collen, B S C
Mr F A Naylor, H Police	Major A J Pearson, R Art
Mr R C Williams, P W Dep	Capt R C Temple, B S C
Mr H E Pellereau, P W Dep	Capt G H More-Molyneux, B S C
Mr A W Croft, P W Dep	Lt-Col M M Bowie, M S C
Mr G W Winckler, P W Dep	Lt J R C S Colvin, B S C
Mr F L Seaton, B Burman Survey	Surg-Maj B C Keelan, B
Mr S Whittey, B U C S	Surg-Major H J Blanc, Bo
Col H C P Rice, B S C	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr R L Harris, B C S, 4 mo	Mr A V Heath, Assam, Com, 4 mo
Mr W F Barrow, P W Dep, 3 mo	Surg-Maj E Fawcett, M, 4 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr P Whalley, B C S	Surg-Major A S Lethbridge,
Mr W D Blyth, B C S	M D, R

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, June 26.)

ADMIRALTY, 24th June, 1885.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870—Paymr W S Crealock has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Paymr-in-Chief.

With reference to the Notification which appeared in *London Gazette* of 28th Oct, 1884—Staff Comdr S C Tracey has been granted permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Capt.

ADMIRALTY, 25th June, 1885.

Sub-Lieut Hugh Le Despencer Stapleton has been promoted to the rank of Lieut in H M Fleet.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, June 26.)

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, 26th June, 1885.

5th Dragoon Guards, Capt J F Green to be Major, vice H. Tomkinson, seconded.

1st Dragoons, Lieut-Col F S Russell has been appointed to command the Regt.

Major A Maclean to be Lieut-Col, vice E B Hutton, retired on half-pay.

18th Hussars, Lieut H T Hall to be Capt, vice F B de S La Jeune, who exchanges.

Royal Engineers :—The retirements of the undermentioned Cols, as notified in the *London Gazette* of the 30th Dec, 1881, are cancelled :—F C Hassard, C B, J M Grant, and F M H Somerset.

The undermentioned Cols have been placed upon half-pay :—F C Hassard, C B, J M Grant, and F M H Somerset.

Col F C Hassard, C B, has retired upon retired pay with an annuity and the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

Col J M Grant has retired upon retired pay with an annuity.

Col F M H Somerset has retired upon retired pay with an annuity.

Col E C A Gordon to be placed upon the Superny List under the provisions of Article 115 of the Royal Warrant of 10th June, 1881.

Col R V Crease to retire upon retired pay with an annuity and the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

Major J H R Cruickshank (late Bombay) has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors, under the provisions of Article 10 (*b*) of the Royal Warrant of 10th June, 1881 :—E C Hart, E C Fanshawe, M C Brackenbury, R H Jelf, Col R G Woodthorpe, and F P Washington.

Grenadier Guards, Lieut M Drummond to be Capt, vice H Streatfeild, seconded.

Superny Lieut the Honble J M Stopford to be Lieut, vice M Drummond.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Kt of the Thistle, 1,427 tons, Captain R. Marno, sailed, yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Huzara, 1,344 tons, Captain J. Smith, sailed yesterday for London via Canal with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Euxine, 987 tons, Captain A. W. Yale, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cochin (8th inst.) in ballast. She is consigned to Messrs. J. Mackintosh.

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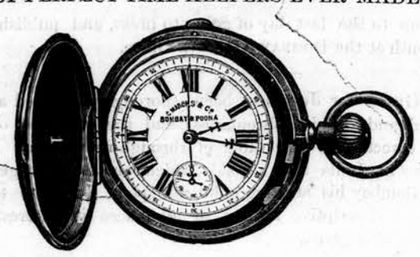

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